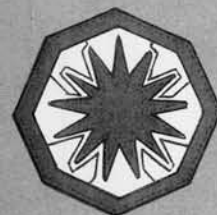
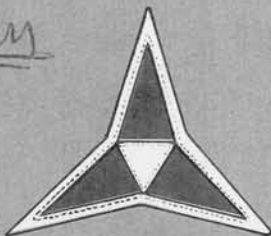


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MATERIEL MANAGEMENT CENTER

CORPS SUPPORT COMMAND

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Washington, DC, 28 December 1984

MATERIEL MANAGEMENT CENTER CORPS SUPPORT COMMAND

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*This manual supersedes FM 54-23 (TEST), 3 May 1976.

PREFACE

This manual provides guidance and procedures to commanders, staff officers, and commodity managers concerned with the organization and operation of the MMC, COSCOM. It is based on H-edition TOEs.

The manual also discusses maintenance management functions at the COSCOM MMC under the recently approved DA three level maintenance system.

COSCOM MMCs may be organized to support forward deployed or independent corps. Due to their similarity, they will be discussed as a single unit, except where significant differences occur. The responsibilities of the MMC supporting an independent corps are basically the same as for supporting the forward deployed corps. The major differences are that when the MMC is supporting an independent corps, some additional positions are authorized in some of the branches, and a marine-railway branch is authorized in the troop support materiel division. All TOEs shown in this manual are based on a typical structure for an MMC supporting a forward deployed corps except for the addition of the marine-rail branch shown in chapter 13.

While COMSEC is currently the responsibility of the signal battalion, it will become the responsibility of the MMC in the future.

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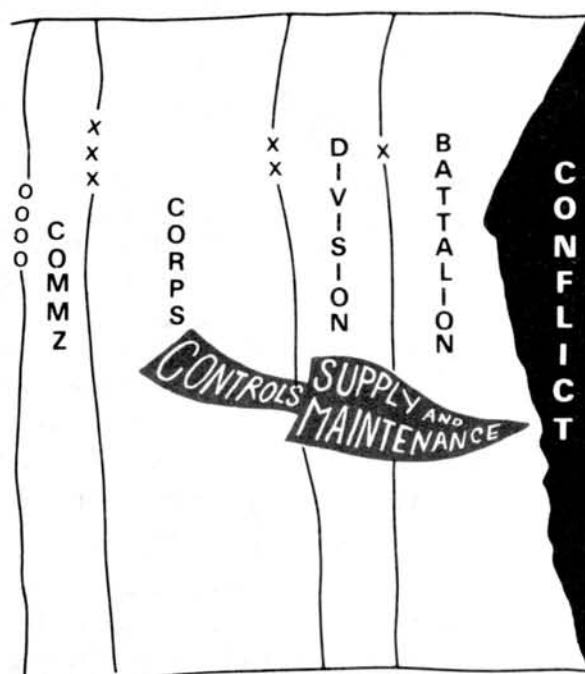
CHAPTER 1

Materiel Management in the Corps

The fundamental mission of the United States Army is to deter wars. Should conflict occur, however, Army forces must be ready to meet the challenge. This readiness includes the availability of supplies and the proper functioning of equipment. Materiel management is the control of supply and maintenance operations, including the transportation necessary for their successful accomplishment.

CORPS ROLE

The corps is a dynamic force with no fixed structure. It is the Army's largest self-contained tactical force; it has tactical, logistical, and administrative responsibilities. A corps is organized based on forces available, characteristics of the area of operations,

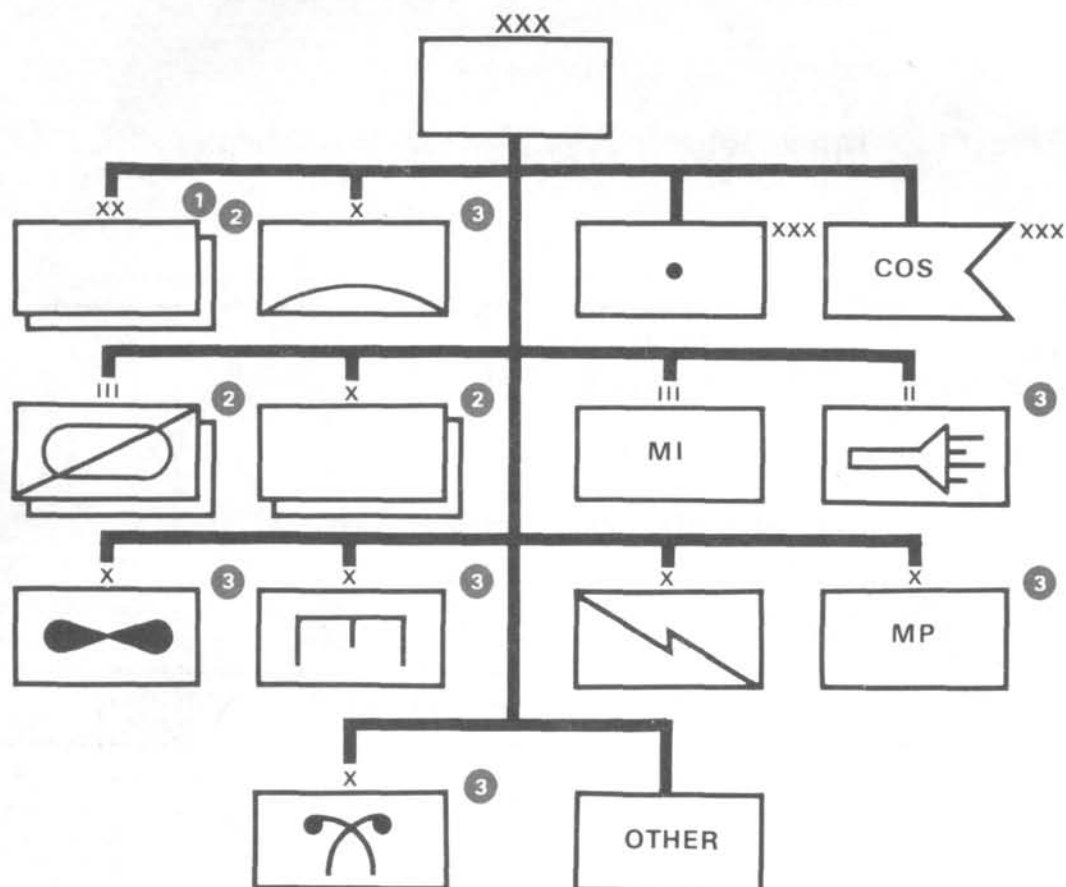
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nature and expected duration of the assigned mission, and the threat—the enemy. A corps consists of a headquarters; a COSCOM; a variable number of divisions (normally two to five); and other combat, combat support, and CSS units. (See figure 1-1.)

For corps commanders to achieve and maintain readiness, they need to provide division, separate brigade, and ACR commanders the right supplies, equipment, and personnel at the right place, at the right time,

FIGURE 1-1. REPRESENTATIVE CORPS



LEGEND

- 1 Two to five.
- 2 Numbers and types of units will vary with requirements.
- 3 The size of the command and control headquarters will depend on the scope and magnitude of the mission, to include the number of subordinate units assigned.

and in the right quantity. Corps commanders must insure that CSS commanders keep the fighting force supplied with the highest possible percentage of fully mission-capable weapon systems. CSS units within the corps help achieve this readiness. The CSS system develops and maintains combat power by

sustaining combat forces. CSS units must respond quickly to combat demands for critical supplies and essential maintenance and must tailor resources and priorities to changing combat situations. They must be flexible enough to provide support from any base arrangement and must be able to

survive and accomplish their mission. Efficient materiel management helps corps commanders accomplish their readiness

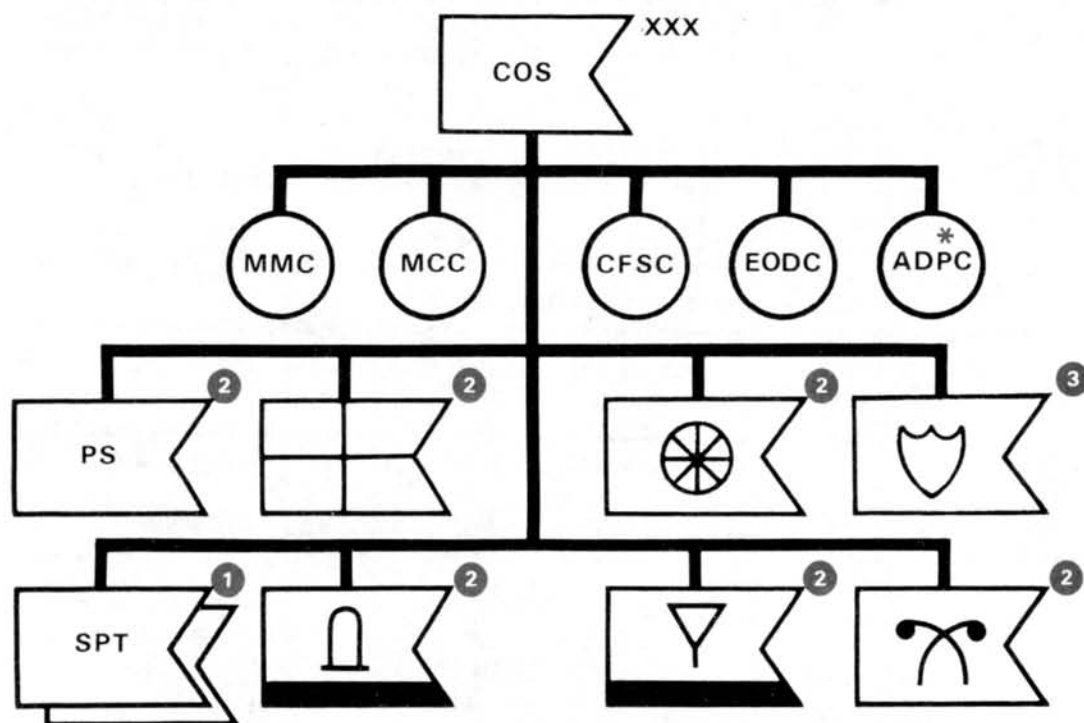
goal. The responsibility for materiel management to support the corps is assigned to the COSCOM.

COSCOM ROLE

The organization responsible for sustaining the corps in battle is the COSCOM (figure 1-2). The COSCOM performs its

mission through centralized control of decentralized operations. Centralized control is provided by coordinating staff officers of the

FIGURE 1-2. CORPS SUPPORT COMMAND



LEGEND

- ① Numbers and types of units will vary with mission requirements.
- ② The size of the command and control headquarters will depend on the scope and magnitude of the mission, to include the number of subordinate units assigned.
- ③ May be assigned to corps headquarters or COSCOM.

* The application of automation to support CSS operations is changing from large data processing centers servicing several organizational elements to the assignment of dedicated automatic data processing equipment to the using organization requiring the automation. Once the transition has occurred, the ADPC will be eliminated from the COSCOM structure.

corps headquarters and the COSCOM and by the materiel managers of the COSCOM MMC. By coordinating materiel management functions between both tactical and CSS commanders of higher and lower elements of command, the COSCOM keeps the corps ready for battle.

METHODS OF PROVIDING SUPPORT

CSS is provided to units in the corps area primarily through the division and corps support commands. The DISCOM provides CSS to assigned and attached units in the division area through organic logistics, medical, and administrative units. The COSCOM provides CSS primarily through two types of major subordinate elements: corps-wide CSS organizations and support groups. *For additional DISCOM information, see FM 63-2.*

Corps-Wide CSS Organizations

Corps-wide CSS organizations are the COSCOM's personnel service support battalion, medical support brigade, transportation brigade, ammunition group, petroleum group, NBC element, AGE element (when assigned), and field water supply element (when augmented). These organizations are tailored to satisfy the CSS requirements of the corps. Corps-wide organizations normally provide CSS on an intermediate or area basis. *For additional information on corps-wide CSS organizations, see FM 63-3.*

Support Groups

Support groups are tailored organizations that provide supply, maintenance, and field services on an area basis to units located in or passing through the corps area. Support groups located in the corps also provide GS supply to the corps, backup DS supply, and backup intermediate (direct support) maintenance to divisional units. Intermediate (DS) maintenance incorporates a flexibility of organization which permits corps maintenance units to augment and assist divisional

units in forward areas to expedite return of the repaired item to the user. *For additional information on the COSCOM's support groups, see FM 63-3.*

FUNCTIONS OF COSCOM COMMANDER AND STAFF

The COSCOM commander is the CSS planner and operator for the corps. As CSS planner and operator, the COSCOM commander relieves the corps commander and staff of detailed planning and operational responsibilities in CSS. Thus, the corps commander and corps staff can concentrate on the tactical mission and on long-term planning. The COSCOM commander, assisted by the COSCOM staff, commands and controls the subordinate units in all their activities. *For corps CSS functions and capabilities, see FM 63-3.*

COSCOM MMC ROLE

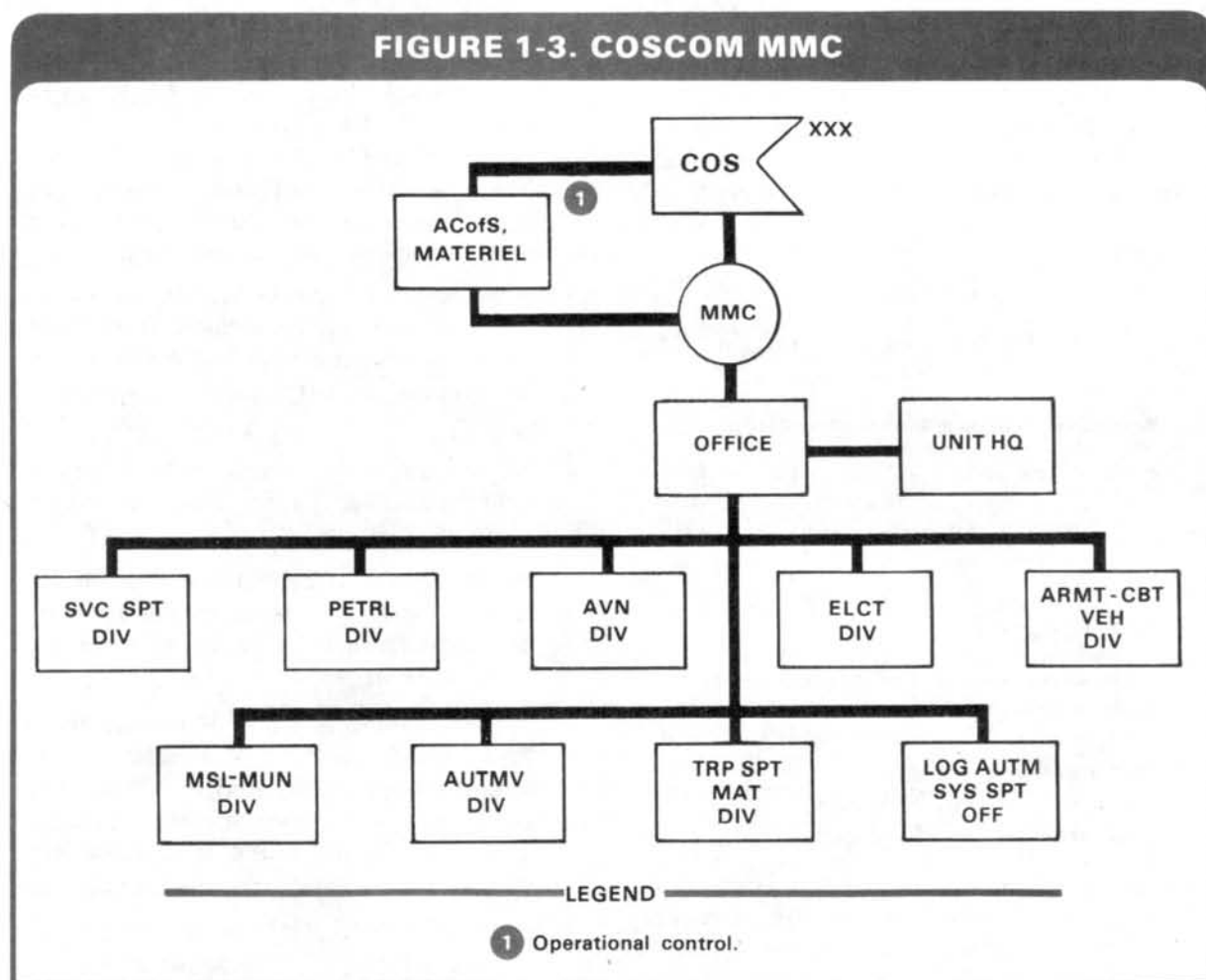
The COSCOM MMC is the heart of the corps-level supply and maintenance management system. It performs integrated GS supply and maintenance management for all classes of supply (except maps, medical, and COMSEC) for which the COSCOM has jurisdiction and responsibility. The MMC acts on the requirements of supported forces.

The MMC consists of materiel management divisions which are aligned with those of the TAACOM MMC, the TAMMC, and the AMC NICPs. The center functions under the operational control of the ACofS, materiel, COSCOM, and is commanded by the center commander who also serves as the COSCOM deputy ACofS, materiel. Each division exercises total day-to-day integrated materiel management of assigned commodities.

ORGANIZATION

The MMC (figure 1-3) is organized with an MMC office, a unit headquarters, a service

FIGURE 1-3. COSCOM MMC



support division, a logistics automation systems support office, and seven materiel management divisions. Six of these divisions (aviation, electronics, armament-combat vehicle, missile-munitions, automotive, and troop support materiel) are organized along functional lines with an attempt to align them as closely as possible with the CONUS-based AMC. The troop support materiel division also manages the subsistence, general, and common materiel of the DLA and the GSA. The seventh materiel management division of the MMC is the petroleum division. ADP support is provided by the logistics automation systems support office. The service support division provides those

services of a technical nature, less administration, common to all materiel management divisions. Each division chief is responsible for integrated materiel management of assigned commodities as determined by alignment with CONUS sources of support. A detailed description of each element's functions and operations is provided in chapters 5 through 14.

A functional branch breakdown within divisions permits special management of major item supply, maintenance, and repair parts supply. Each peculiar repair parts supply branch of a division has a common repair parts supply expeditor who insures

close coordination with the common repair parts supply branch of the troop support materiel division. Individuals from the functional branches can be designated as a management team to combine supply, maintenance, and repair parts expertise for intensive management of a designated critical item.

MISSION

To accomplish its mission, the COSCOM MMC—

- Directs storage and distribution.
- Provides inventory management of GS level supplies stocked within the corps (less maps, medical, and COMSEC). (COMSEC is the responsibility of the COMSEC logistics section of the signal battalion.)
- Receives and processes requisitions from supported commands and other designated forces and activities and either passes requisitions to the CONUS wholesale level or to TAMMC or directs issue from available stocks.
- Operates an automated supply system which computes demand requirements for corps supplies and equipment.
- Operates the GSSB in accordance with inventory management policies in AR 710-2.
- Coordinates materiel maintenance priorities.
- Collects, sorts, and analyzes supply and maintenance data.
- Provides the ACofS, materiel, and the LRO, COSCOM, information on which to base studies, plans, procedures, directives, policies, estimates, and other command actions.
- Initiates, within policies and directives of the COSCOM headquarters, actions to fulfill supply and maintenance requirements. These requirements are fulfilled by requisitioning on the TAMMC for TA controlled items and items not in support of ALOC units and the NICPs at national level for all others. The MMC also uses local procurement to fulfill supply and maintenance needs and redistributes supplies and maintenance assets as required.
- Provides data to the MCC or forecasts requirements for movement of materiel within the corps for the MCC's use in developing the corps movement plan.
- Approves, within established policies, additions to or deletions from corps stockagelists and adjustments to requisitioning objectives.
- Determines effects of new or modified supply and maintenance regulations and directives on the materiel management system.
- Coordinates, within policies and directives of the COSCOM headquarters, repair of materiel. Identifies and programs specific lines to specific activities for repair and return to the supply system.
- Provides exception data, reports, and information on existing or potential problems to the ACofS, materiel, for resolution, guidance, or command decision.
- Provides corps G4 and ACofS, materiel, guidance, through established command and staff channels, to subordinate maintenance units and supported commands on maintenance and evacuation priorities, procedures, and standards.
- Provides instructions to and monitors performance of the supporting ADPC to assure proper functioning of the automated materiel management and reporting system and the timely production of reports and data required by the system.

- Directs controlled exchange or cannibalization of salvage/unserviceable equipment.

RELATIONSHIPS

The relationships of the COSCOM MMC and other elements are discussed in the following paragraphs.

COSCOM MMC AND MCC

Total management of the COSCOM logistics effort for materiel management is performed with personnel from the COSCOM MMC and MCC. The MMC, operating under operational control of the ACofS, materiel, is primarily concerned with the supply and maintenance effort. The MCC, operating under the ACofS, transportation, works in close coordination with the MMC to insure that available transportation resources are used efficiently and effectively to move the supplies to where they are needed in a timely manner. The primary role of the MCC is to coordinate, but it does have tasking authority. The MCTs and HRPTs are assigned to the MCC and deployed to key locations in the field to assist the MCC. The MCTs provide the critical link between units that request transportation support and the MCC. The MMC and MCC are normally colocated in the corps rear area. Their location should be within easy road travel distance of COSCOM headquarters to facilitate close coordination.

COSCOM MMC AND ADPC

An ADPC is assigned to the COSCOM headquarters to support all appropriate CSS functions. It is supervised by the AMO who is assigned as a special staff officer on the COSCOM staff. The AMO operates under the staff supervision of the COSCOM chief of staff. Personnel assigned for ADP support operate the ADPC and provide service to the various elements of the COSCOM MMC and MCC.

The COSCOM MMC and MCC provide guidance to the commander of the ADPC on the type and frequency of reports required and instructions and parameters for routine functions and operations. The ADPC can respond to queries and requests that fall within parameters and instructions provided without involving the MMC in each action. Basic computer programs used by the ADPC are centrally developed and maintained using STAMMIS. The COSCOM MMC operates within the confines of standard Army systems established for supply, maintenance, financial, and personnel operations. The programs accept requisitions prepared in accordance with MILSTRIP. Other computer programs support the SAMS, the SIDPERS, and other designated functional systems when adopted. While ADP operations in the COSCOM MMC are somewhat routine, they are vital to the accomplishment of the MMC's mission.

OPERATIONS SECURITY

OPSEC deals with protecting friendly military operations and activities by identifying the essential EEFI and providing appropriate protection to those EEFI. It aids in keeping the enemy from learning how, when, where, and why US forces do something.

US Army forces depend increasingly on electronic devices for command and control, employment of forces, weapons security, and combat service support. This dependence makes Army forces vulnerable to hostile actions designed to reduce the effectiveness of friendly C-E devices. Threat forces will attempt to deprive their adversaries of control of the electromagnetic spectrum. Threat forces will analyze friendly communications systems to determine those elements vital to command and control and will then attempt to destroy, disrupt, or deceive those elements following a set of priorities established by their commander.

Command posts, weapon systems, and support bases cannot survive on the modern battlefield if they are easily identified and located because of their electromagnetic emissions. Tactics and procedures which conceal emitters or deceive the enemy as to their identity and location are vital if operations are to succeed. Commanders who understand EW capabilities and who emphasize countertactics can more readily cope with the EW threat.

Technical advances in intelligence collection, sensors, processing, communications, and data processing are providing military forces with ever-increasing opportunities to see and hear an enemy. Therefore, survival on a battlefield requires extensive countersurveillance. Commanders must counter sophisticated equipment such as infrared scanners, radars, television, night vision devices, and radio intercept and direction-finding devices.

To do this, commanders must use all natural concealment as well as camouflage, smoke, and other techniques. Even in darkness, the enemy can see with night vision devices. Concealment, therefore, is as important at night as during the day. Countersurveillance must be a state of mind—a skill

reduced to habit—where everyone practices camouflage, noise, light, litter, smoke, and communications discipline.

OPSEC considerations must be included in all CSS plans as a routine integral part of operations. OPSEC must become second nature to CSS planners and operators in all types of units and at all levels of command.

From the CSS perspective, the types of activities that must be protected from enemy monitoring may include—

- Pre-positioning equipment and supplies.
- Maintenance activities.
- POL and ammunition stockpiling and delivery.
- Upgrading lines of communications.
- Personnel replacement flows.
- All related actions that would provide an indicator to the enemy of pending tactical operations. The key to an effective CSS OPSEC profile is to identify and eliminate those actions which are so different from the normal events as to be conspicuous.

REAR AREA PROTECTION

The corps commander is responsible for rear area protection within the corps. The corps commander will delegate the authority for this task to the COSCOM commander

who will be the RAP officer. The RAP officer will utilize a RAOC to control and fight the rear area battle. All RAOC operations are under the control of the RAP officer.

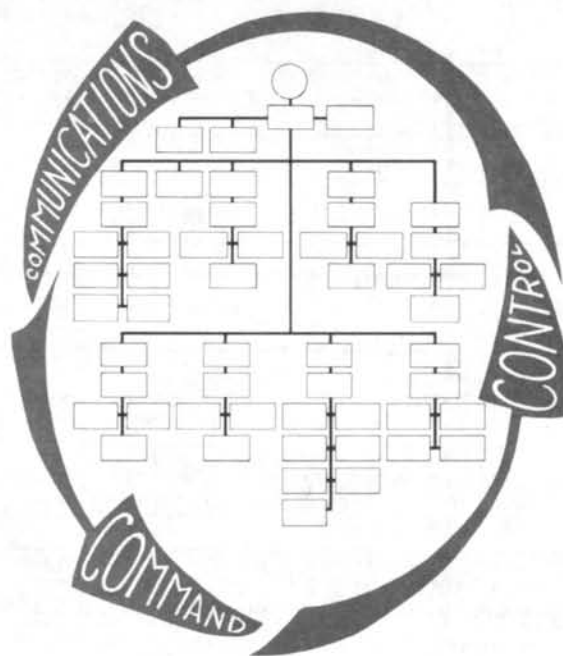
CHAPTER 2

Command, Control, and Communications

Command and control is the exercise of authority and direction by the MMC commander over the various commodity divisions to accomplish the mission. Command, control, and communications functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures. These are employed by the materiel managers in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling materiel management functions.

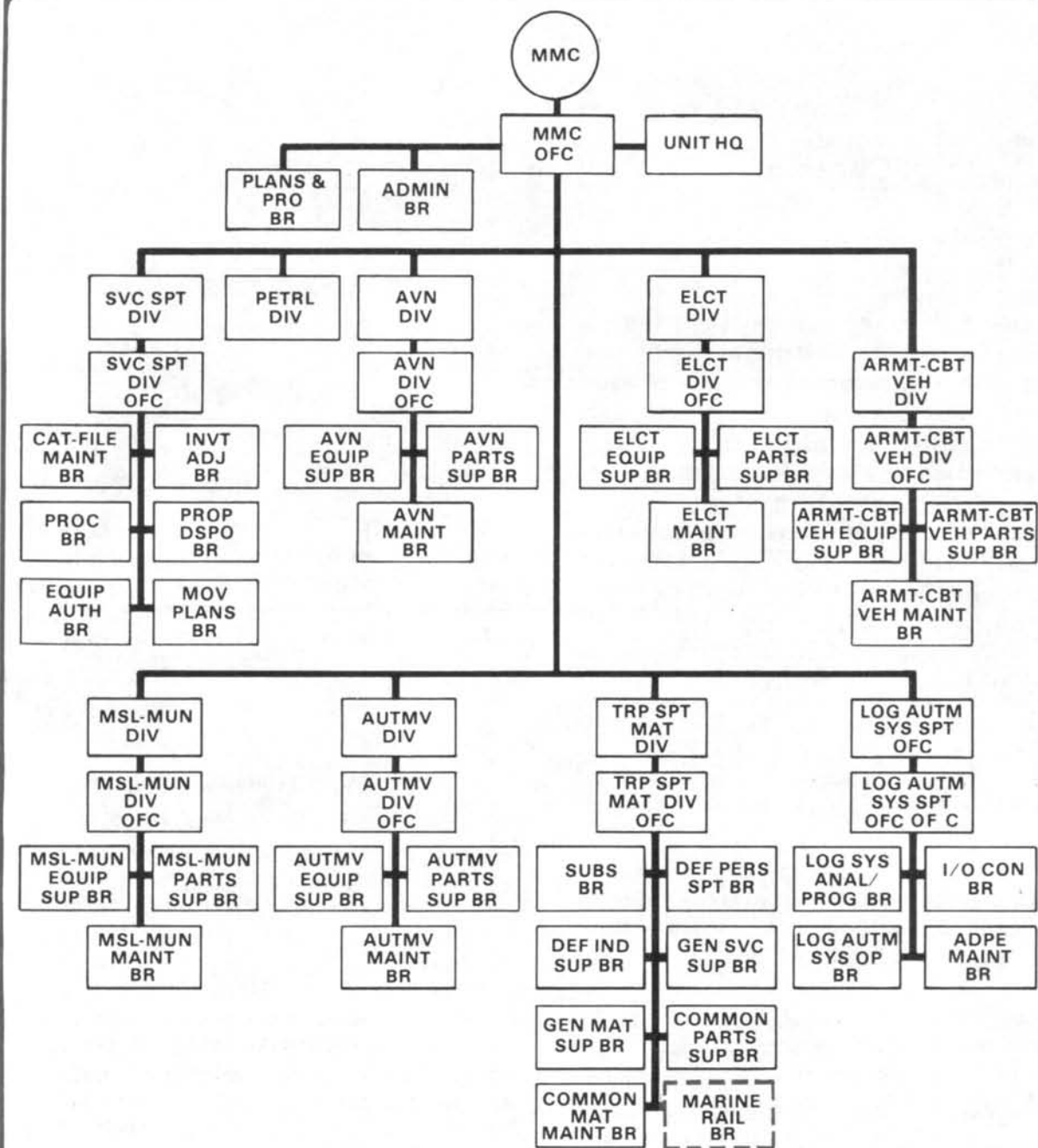
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The COSCOM MMC is organized as shown in figure 2-1. The MMC is designed to be employed in support of a corps. The centers for a corps and for a contingency force are

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essentially the same in basic structure and function and are discussed as a single unit. This chapter discusses command, control, and communications of the COSCOM MMC. This includes discussions on the organization, concept of operation, mission and capabilities of center elements, command relationships, communications, and continuity of operations of the MMC.

FIGURE 2-1. ORGANIZATION OF COSCOM MMC**LEGEND**

--- Assigned/attached as required to independent/contingency corps.

MMC COMMANDER

The center commander commands and controls the COSCOM MMC. This officer is also the deputy ACofS, materiel, on the COSCOM staff. The center operates directly under the staff supervision of the ACofS, materiel, COSCOM. This type organization is responsive to the ACofS, materiel, and also provides the MMC commander with a direct link to the COSCOM commander. This permits the MMC to support the corps commander's tactical plans. Also, this allows the commodity-oriented divisions of the MMC to carry out the plans of the COSCOM commander while exercising day-to-day materiel management of assigned commodities.

Command and control of the COSCOM MMC's operations and functions are unique when compared to other units within the corps. During combat operations, the commodity-oriented divisions of the MMC are controlled by the MMC commander and are responsible for normal tasking and reporting. However, in a fluid situation the MMC commander may authorize the division chiefs to bypass him on selected matters. The commander is still responsible for the execution of assigned missions. Therefore, providing effective command and control of the COSCOM MMC presents an exceptional challenge.

MATERIEL MANAGERS

To accomplish their mission, the materiel managers of the commodity-oriented divisions of the COSCOM MMC react to the requirements of the supported force. This includes the management of materiel requirements for supplies and equipment for both division and nondivisional units. The commodity managers of the MMC, through the use of ADPE and ADP software, send MROs to GS supply points of the support groups. Management decisions outside the scope of software

are handled on an exception basis. The GS units then pull the stock and prepare it for shipment.

MANAGEMENT OF DIVISION MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS

Requirements generated by the users are first addressed by their supporting DSUs. Within the division, the DSUs react to instructions provided by their respective DMMCs. If the DMMC cannot fill the requests, it passes the requirements to the COSCOM MMC. Depending upon the availability of the materiel and the type of commodity requested, the COSCOM MMC either fills the request or passes the requisition to a CONUS NICP or the TAMMC. Requirements for classes II (maintenance related) and IX supplies for ALOC units are sent directly to CONUS NICPs. The supplies are then shipped to the DSU via ALOC and throughput to the user.

MANAGEMENT OF NONDIVISIONAL MATERIEL REQUIREMENTS

Materiel requirements generated by separate brigade users are first addressed by their supporting DSUs. Within the separate brigades, the DSUs react to instructions provided by their BMMC. If the BMMC cannot fill the request, it passes the requirement to the COSCOM MMC. If the supporting DSUs of other nondivisional units do not have the items on hand, they forward the requirement to the COSCOM MMC. The materiel managers of the MMC send MROs to the COSCOM GSUs. Materiel is transported to the user in the same manner as discussed in the two previous paragraphs.

MANAGEMENT BY EXCEPTION

Materiel management information received by the MMC and not in the routine category is reported to the appropriate branch of the ACofS, materiel, as exception data. Examples include information relating to an existing or potential problem, information required for planning, trends that may change support requirements, and other data requiring staff or command attention. As exception data is reported, the ACofS, materiel, takes action to resolve current problems and to prevent potential problems from developing.

Exception data evolves from data processed by the ADPC and provided to the COSCOM MMC. It also comes from reports and information submitted to the MMC by subordinate units in manual format. Exception data includes, but is not limited to—

- Information on overloads in maintenance units.
- Specific repair parts problems that require action and coordination with the supply branches of the MMC.
- The status of MWO application, particularly urgent MWOs, and safety recall orders.
- Reports reflecting materiel readiness of subordinate and supported units.
- Trends that may necessitate modification of support plans or procedures. For

example, abnormal failure rates of the same part or assembly may require the submission of EIRs, emphasis on technical assistance, establishment of courses of instruction, and/or increased stockage of the failing part or assembly.

- Status information relating to work loads and production relative to specific items or groups of items; for example, critical items, expensive items, items in short supply, and items wherein problems have been experienced. Continued attention is necessary to determine effectiveness of adopted remedial measures.
- Information indicating the need for training or emphasis on technical assistance.
- Any other types of data or reports which indicate the need for investigative action, changes in policies or procedures, or modification of mission assignments.

In the management of GS deadlines and overloads, the work load and production figures of similar type units are compared. Data for such comparisons are collected from maintenance activities. When figures differ significantly from one unit to the next, investigation of causes and prompt remedial action is required.

COMMUNICATIONS

The MMC has no organic communications equipment. It depends on the corps signal brigade for internal and external communications services and support.

To provide the necessary communication links, the signal brigade installs and operates a command and area communications system. Both systems are integrated. The

area system consists of interconnected area signal centers. These centers are situated between corps and division rear boundaries. By using this system, MMCs, headquarters, units, and installations located throughout this area have ready access to the signal communications facilities of one of the centers. Circuits are provided on the basis of need and activity.

PRINCIPLES OF EMPLOYMENT

The COSCOM MMC is normally centrally located in the corps rear area, often colocated with the corps rear CP to best control materiel management functions. To make close coordination easier, the MMC normally operates from a single site near the COSCOM headquarters and the MCC and ADPCs. The exact location requires proper use of dispersion, cover, and concealment. Also, mutual security provided by other units helps determine the exact location. The factors to be balanced are successful mission accomplishment and the risk that is acceptable in view of enemy capabilities.

INTELLIGENCE

The COSCOM MMC does not have an intelligence collection and processing capability. It depends on the COSCOM headquarters for intelligence services and information. However, the MMC generates and has available intelligence that can be used to plan the support of forces employed in specific missions.

ARMAMENT

All personnel of the MMC are authorized individual weapons. In addition, the MMC is authorized grenade launchers and light machine guns for local defense of the center and headquarters area.

MOBILITY

Vehicles authorized the MMC are the minimum required to perform essential tasks and overhead support functions. Motor transport for support of staff functions is provided by a transportation car company assigned to support the COSCOM headquarters.

DISPLACEMENT

The MMC coordinates its displacement with the displacement of the COSCOM headquarters and the ADPC. Before the MMC displaces, an element of the supporting signal operating unit first establishes essential communications at the new location. Then a forward element of the MMC displaces and assumes control of operations. This forward element may be one of the two shifts. There may be some reduced MMC effectiveness resulting from the displacement of ADPE when the ADPC is involved in a move. The factors to be balanced are successful mission accomplishment and the risk that is acceptable in view of enemy capabilities.

Although the MMC displaces infrequently, displacement plans should be current. The plans should consider those circumstances and actions directly influencing the continuity of operations.

ADP SUPPORT

Automatic data processing systems are vital to the accomplishment of CSS functions. However, these systems are vulnerable to disruption, damage, or destruction by conventional and NBC attacks. Interruption of ADP services can be divided into two types, scheduled and unscheduled. Scheduled interruptions result from occurrences such as preventive maintenance on equipment or unit movements. Scheduled interruptions

normally necessitate only short-term system outages. Unscheduled interruptions may result from a number of causes, including equipment failure and loss or damage to ADP files or programs. Unscheduled interruptions could result in complete loss of ADP support for an extended period.

In view of the vital role ADP plays in the accomplishment of the MMC mission and its

vulnerability to disruption, damage, or destruction, proper consideration must be given to maintaining continuity of operations. Disruption of ADP operations is termed an ADP outage. ADP outages can generally be accommodated by manual effort or deferral until the ADP system is again operational. In some cases, especially in personnel and medical support units, a backup manual system may be practicable for longer periods. However, in most areas of logistics, it would be difficult to fall back on manual procedures and continue adequate support. In some cases a decentralized COOP may be the most feasible course of action. *(For additional information on manual procedures, see DA Pamphlet 710-2-1).*

The use of other compatible ADPE is generally the best solution for problems created by long-term outages. To have such equipment readily available in case of an outage requires prior planning. It may be available elsewhere in the unit, at another command, in the CONUS base, from other service units, or from the host country. Regardless of the source, backup support must be planned for and available when it is required, to insure the continuity of operations necessary to accomplish the mission. CSS operators should also consider the worst case situation — a catastrophic loss of ADP capability for a prolonged period. In this event, CSS operations must continue even if they must be manually operated.

Regardless of the type of interruption, consideration must be given to continuing CSS functions during ADP outages. AR 18-7 provides guidance or planning for ADP continuity of operations. Specific guidance on continuity of operations for each of the functional systems is contained in the user's manuals for these systems. Primarily these documents require the development of a COOP. The development of a COOP will, as a

minimum, consider threat and risk analysis; work-load priorities; protection of files, programs, and documentation; and alternate site operations.

THREAT AND RISK ANALYSIS

This analysis should identify and evaluate the significant threat to the corps ADP and quantify the risk the commander is prepared to accept for each threat. Action can then be taken to reduce the risk associated with each threat. The continuity of ADP operations in emergency or wartime conditions should be commensurate with the roles and survivability of the organizations supported. Resources should not be wasted in making the ADP systems more survivable than the organizations.

WORK-LOAD PRIORITIES

The applications supported by the ADP should be prioritized in coordination with the system users. This effort must recognize that, under emergency conditions, the ADP will not be able to continue its normal level of support to all users, turnaround time will be longer, and users' missions may change.

PROTECTION OF FILES, PROGRAMS, AND DOCUMENTATION

There should be at least two copies of each principal file, program, or procedure. Thus, if one copy is damaged or destroyed, the second copy may be used to continue ADP operations. For best protection, the second copy should be stored at a separate location that is reasonably accessible to the ADP section but not so close as to render both sites vulnerable to the same threat. Procedures must be established to update the materiel stored at separate locations.

ALTERNATE SITE OPERATIONS

The use of compatible ADPE is generally the best backup solution, especially for extended outages. The COOP should identify one or more alternate sites. First consideration should be given to other data processing activities with similar equipment and missions, thus taking advantage of similarities in equipment, software, and personnel skills. Selection of an alternate site must consider a number of factors including—

- Compatibility of equipment with the software to be run.
- Ability of the potential site to accept the additional work load. Most likely the supporting site will have to reduce its own lower priority work load.
- Accessibility of the potential site in terms of communication and transportation of inputs and outputs.

- Vulnerability of the alternate site to the same principal threat as the supported site.

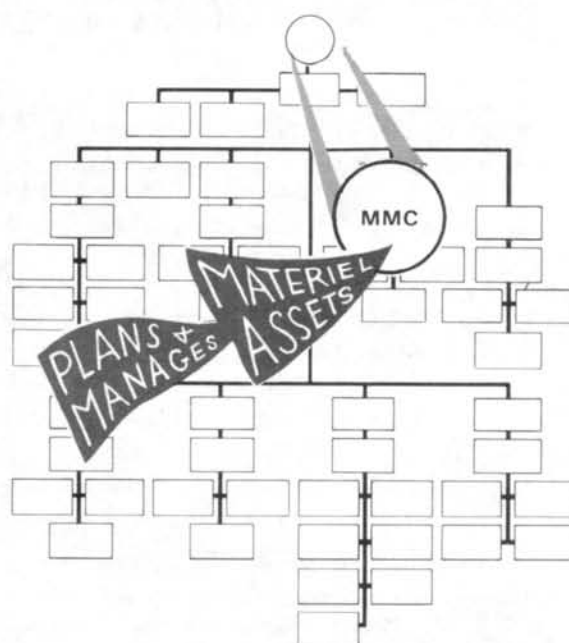
Once the COOP has been developed, it should be reviewed and updated at least annually. Backup files must be updated daily or weekly, depending on the degree of risk acceptable if original files are lost. The annual review should include testing portions of the COOP. If possible, the tests should provide for actual movement to the alternate site and test use of backup materials. Van-mounted ADP systems should be relocated periodically to insure their mobility and operability.

Regardless of the cause or duration of an ADP outage, proper attention to COOP procedures can lessen the impact of the outage and insure that critical CSS functions are accomplished.

CHAPTER 3

Operations

The MMC is a separate element assigned to the COSCOM. It is the center for planning and managing materiel (supply and maintenance) assets needed to support corps operations. Center personnel work with the people in the national level supply system while remaining in touch with the soldier in the field. The center forms the interface in the logistics system between commodity-oriented and end-item-oriented elements. Organizations above the center are commodity-oriented and units below it are end-item-oriented. Therefore, the center's objective is to perform required interface functions and coordinate requirements to make the most of available resources in the corps.



MATERIEL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The COSCOM MMC performs day-to-day materiel management responsibilities under

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a concept of centralized integrated management and decentralized operations. This task involves requirements computation, establishment of stockage levels, distribution and procurement direction, disposal, and development of guidance for maintenance priorities. Operationally, the system is predicated on decentralized stock locations with centralized

management at the MMC. Centralized management is accomplished through input from direct and general support units of transactions affecting all classes of supply for which the COSCOM is responsible. This chapter discusses the supply and maintenance systems used by the MMC to accomplish its materiel management mission.

SUPPLY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

NEW AUTOMATION SYSTEMS

With the CSS organizations transitioning from H-edition into J-edition TOEs, battlefield automation concepts to support CSS functions will also be in transition. These new or emerging concepts and systems impact on how CSS units accomplish their mission. Since materiel managers in the COSCOM MMC will be managing new hardware and software systems, brief discussions of both current and new systems are provided.

The new system will accommodate both interactive and batch processing and use the combination to not only maximize throughput and functional responsiveness, but to minimize in-theater processing times by eliminating the need to cyclically start batch processing. Current SAILS hardware interfaces with a variety of software systems.

CURRENT SYSTEM

The current supply system used at the COSCOM MMC is the SAILS subsystem. At the GS level, inventory management is performed by the COSCOM MMC. In peacetime, acting on requirements of supported forces, the MMC places supply demands on the TAMMC for controlled items and on the CONUS-based NICPs of the AMC, DLA, and GSA for all other supplies. The MMC may also meet support demands through local procurement.

With the fielding of the DAS3 in the corps and EAC, the use of ADPE in a multifunctional mode will be phased out. The current CSS automation and communications transition plan calls for three DAS3 computers to be assigned to the COSCOM MMC. Two DAS3s will be used with the new SARSS II, and one will be used with the SAAS-3. In addition to the DAS3 computers, the MMC will receive the TACCS for supply and maintenance processing. A LASSO in the MMC will operate and maintain the ADPE.

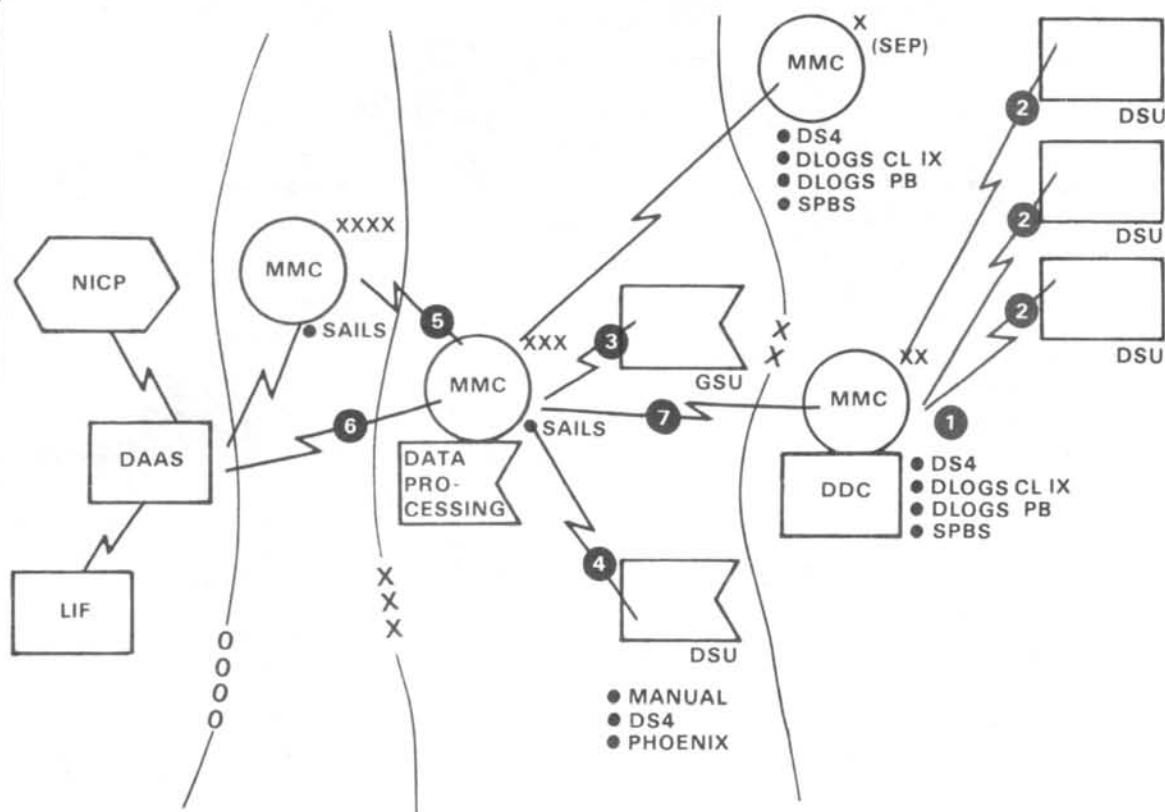
Standard Army Retail Supply Subsystem

SAILS ABX is an automated supply system designed to operate at the intermediate level (COSCOM/TAACOM MMCs) interfacing with CONUS/AMC NICPs and DS levels. (See figure 3-1.) SAILS uses an integrated and automated data processing system for supply management, stock control, supply related stock fund/financial inventory accounting management reports, and for processing supply requisitions.

SARSS is an automated supply system designed to replace SAILS/DS4 at corps and theater levels. It will distribute the processing requirements onto multiple, smaller, functionally-dedicated data processing equipment. (See figure 3-2.) The current automation concept for SARSS identifies the requirement for a —

- DAS3 with the main balance process consisting of the minimum essential wartime supply functions.

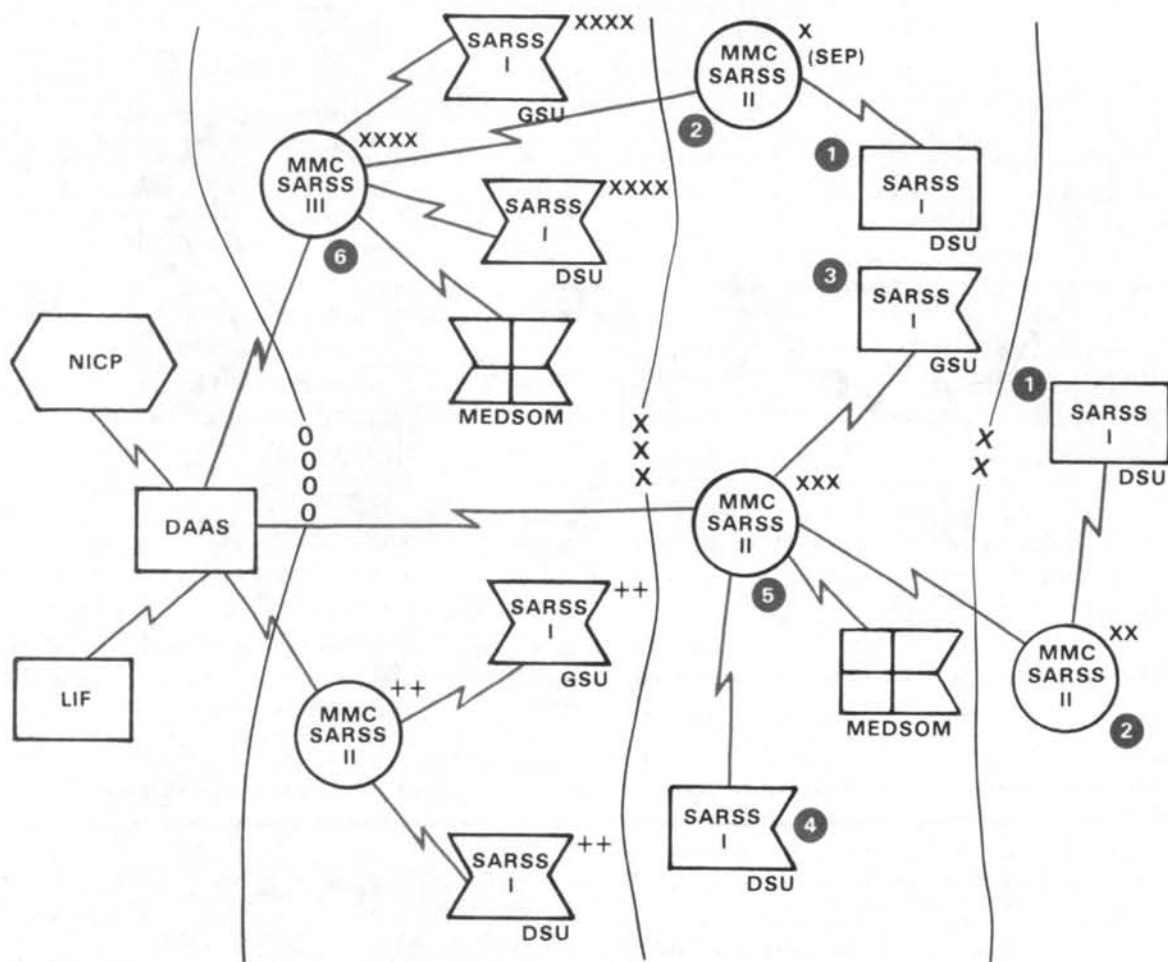
FIGURE 3-1. CURRENT SUPPLY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



LEGEND

- 1 DS4 will replace DLOGS class IX and SPBS will replace DLOGS property book.
- 2 DS4 will be augmented by TACCS with appropriate software system at individual divisional/separate brigade DSUs.
- 3 SAILS storage related documentation is sent to GSU where action is taken for input back into SAILS system.
- 4 Corps DSUs are being converted from manual/PHOENIX software to DS4 software. These software systems run on DAS3 hardware.
- 5 TA controlled items.
- 6 ALOC requisitions.
- 7 Transaction output from daily cycle at DMMC are forwarded to COSCOM MMC.

Note: Reserve component separate brigades and divisions are transitioning to DS4 software that runs on DAS3 hardware.

FIGURE 3-2. EVOLVING SARSS I, II, AND III INTERFACE (WARTIME)**LEGEND**

SARSS I software replaces DSU manual system in division/separate brigade area. SARSS I will run on TACCS hardware.

- 2 SARSS II software at the DMMC/BMMC replaces DS4 software. SARSS II runs on DAS3 hardware. SPBS continues to run on DAS3 hardware at the BMMC/DMMC.
- 3 SARSS I software in the corps GSU storage site runs on TACCS hardware, replacing the manual system.
- 4 SARSS I software in the corps DSU runs on TACCS hardware, replacing DS4 software.
- 5 In the COSCOM MMC, SARSS II software runs on DAS3 hardware, replacing SAILS software.
- 6 In the TAMMC, SARSS III software runs on ITASC (fixed site IBM) hardware until software and mobile hardware are available.

- DAS3 for the document history process consisting primarily of the additional wartime supply requirements.

- TACCS at each general support storage unit for the storage process and a continuity of operations capability.

The six commodity management divisions and the input/output branch, logistics automation systems support office, will have terminal devices that interface with the DAS3 computers to allow for interactive processing and unique requirements of each division.

SARSS is designed to process a traditional daily batch cycle in 12 hours or less during wartime. Displacement requirements at the corps are not as severe as at the division. Reduced movement requirements and a 12-hour daily batch process allows for more than sufficient time for interactive processing, inquiry, special/unique reports, and as-required processes.

Standard Army Ammunition System

SAAS-3 is operated by the missile-munitions supply branch on a dedicated DAS3 computer. SAAS-3 is designed to provide a class V management capability for the COSCOM/TAACOM MMC and other stock control activities. It consolidates stock status reports from ammunition storage locations, computes authorized levels, and maintains the status of ammunition on hand or being throughput to the corps area. SAAS-3 provides consolidated stock status information to the theater or major command to support the SAAS-1 system.

Operations

The DAS3 computers in the MMC will be operated by functional personnel (CMF 76P for the SARSS and 55R for the SAAS-3). The TACCS devices will also be operated by the functional specialists (CMF 76P for supply and CMF 76C or 63 series for SAMS-2, which

will provide automated maintenance support to MMC activities in the COSCOM).

At the completion of each day's processing, each DAS3 site should dump all system files to tape and store the tapes away from the DAS3 site (preferably with the sister DAS3 site). If one of the SARSS DAS3 computers becomes inoperative, the remaining DAS3 for SARSS will be used to perform the mission-essential functions for supply (edit, receive, issue, store, and order). If both DAS3 computers for SARSS are inoperative, automated supply processing will be decentralized to the storage sites and processed on the TACCS devices. Customer supply requirements would be filled or passed to the next supply echelon (TAMMC or CONUS). Once the DAS3 computers for SARSS are repaired or replaced, the files being maintained at the storage sites would be used to rebuild the master files on the DAS3 computers. The SAAS-3 system on the DAS3 should be capable of being operated on one of the SARSS DAS3 computers should the SAAS-3 DAS3 become inoperative. The SAMS-2 on the TACCS will be able to continue operations on one of the other TACCS devices in the MMC.

Training

During the transition phase, it is imperative that supply managers of the MMC be proficient in managing new CSS automation and communication systems. Training on these systems must stress teamwork, flexibility, and initiative. Unit readiness and logistics readiness must be the goal.

STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM

Stock control functions performed at the COSCOM MMC provide centralized control of GS supply within the corps support groups and enhance the response to demands of supported units. Centralized control gives

the COSCOM commander control over the assets as well as the operating units.

The system is basically a combination of manual and automated stock control operations at the DS level and automated stock control at the corps GS level. Accountability at the COSCOM MMC is not maintained for supplies at the DS level. For stock control purposes, supplies issued to DSUs and DISCOMs are dropped from MMC stock record accountability and are not included in corps assets. Formal stock control for supplies at nondivisional DS level is maintained by the nondivisional DSU and by the DMMC for the divisional DSU.

DIRECT SUPPORT SYSTEM

The DSS is the standard Army distribution system for supply classes II, III (packaged POL), IV, V (missile components only), VII, and IX. An extension of the DSS is the ALOC. ALOC provides for air shipment, regardless of priority, for all air eligible class IX repair parts and selected maintenance-related class II to specific overseas SSAs (ALOC units).

GENERAL SUPPLY SUPPORT BASE

The GSSB is the level of war reserve stocks stored in the forward deployed corps areas. The GSSB contains a segment of the theater reserve portion of PWRMS. The purpose is to facilitate the transition to war and insure sustainability during hostilities for the corps. Technical supervision and stock control of PWRMS in the GSSB is managed by the TAMMC. Control of other stocks in peacetime rests with the corps MMC. Detailed information on the GSSB is contained in chapter 3 of AR 710-2.

REQUISITION FLOW AND SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

Materiel management in support of supply operations in the corps should be viewed in terms of peacetime, transition to war, and war. Discussion of supply support during the three phases is contained in the following paragraphs.

PEACETIME

During peacetime operations, supply support activities are supplied primarily from CONUS through the DSS. On an exception basis, however, high priority and NMCS requisitions are filled from in-theater operational, war reserve, and contingency stocks maintained by the corps, TAACOM, or TA.

COSCOM MMCs receive requests from DMMCs, from nondivisional DS supply units, and from intermediate (DS) maintenance units. Requisitions are filled according to pass-fill logic established by DA. In most cases, materiel will not be available for issue and funded requisitions will be passed to NICPs. Materiel will then be shipped directly to the DS supply/intermediate (DS) maintenance unit through the DSS or ALOC. Only selected line items and classes of supply are managed by the TAMMC. Requisitions for these items flow from the COSCOM MMCs to the TAMMC to NICPs. Demand data is captured for each requisition processed by the COSCOM MMC, regardless of fill.

ALOC SSAs set up class IX combat ASLs of essential repair parts to facilitate transition to war. The combat ASLs maintained by these units are backed up by COSCOM and TAACOM stocks. Stock levels are computed using expected wartime consumption rates.

TRANSITION TO WAR

The corps makes the transition to war with PWRMS. The depth and range of items

is determined by the TA commander. Stockage is computed at anticipated combat rates managed by the COSCOM and TAACOM during peace. If the GSSB concept (AR 710-2, para 3-30.1) is implemented, stockage is released to the corps as general purpose stocks during transition to war. Once released, PWRMS become part of the corps wartime ASL.

The COSCOM MMC then becomes the principal source of non-ALOC resupply; that is, the COSCOM MMC becomes the GSSB for divisional, nondivisional, separate brigade, and ACR direct support supply and intermediate (DS) maintenance units. The source of supply for the COSCOM GSSB is PWRMS and issues from the TA controlled GSUs. ALOC resupply of intermediate (DS) maintenance units continues from CONUS except for high priority/not mission capable supply requests which are filled from the GSSB.

During the transition phase, the individual SSAs initiate selective cancellation actions on requisitions deemed nonessential to prevent a work overload of both ADPE and personnel resources. Also, the COSCOM MMC commodity managers identify methods, if required, for emergency resupply of items omitted from the theater and CONUS PWRMS. Finally, an emergency

airlift of supplies for non-ALOC units must be anticipated even though these items are generally delivered by SEALOC.

WARTIME SUSTAINMENT

During wartime, the corps is sustained from the TAMMC. The surface, SEALOC, and ALOC supply systems are programed to support the force. Stock replenishment requisitions are generated automatically by the software system in accordance with established software parameters. Requisition flow continues basically as described in the transition phase. Materiel flow increases to a level that permits combat operations within the corps to continue at a wartime level.

The ALOC for classes II (maintenance-related) and IX supplies in support of ALOC units continues in the same manner as described for the previous phase. The SEALOC is the main line of communication for surface supplies. Incoming supplies flow primarily to TAMMC controlled storage activities for issue to the corps as required. Throughput of supplies to DS/GS supply units in the corps from seaports is normally restricted to non-stockage-list items. However, throughput of ASL items is encouraged whenever it is permitted by the tactical situation. *For further details, see FM 63-3.*

MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT

To make timely resource management decisions critical to materiel readiness in the corps, COSCOM MMC managers need to know not only the amount of supplies on hand, but also the repair capability of subordinate units. Maintenance managers need to know types of data available for maintenance management and how it may be used to increase combat readiness of the corps.

MAINTENANCE MANAGERS

In the MMC, materiel maintenance managers are authorized for each commodity division. They perform their duties by—

- Developing pertinent portions of plans and programs to support requirements of the coordinating staff.

- Announcing priorities and control as provided by the staff.

The MMC has access to various sources of information upon which to base its maintenance management activities. This information is used by the MMC in its management and control of maintenance activities of COSCOM maintenance units. Some of this information is also required by the MMC supply branches for use in supply management functions. Much of this data is provided as feedback to subordinate units and supported commands for use in their maintenance management operations.

In addition, specific reports, listings, and summaries are provided to satisfy the requirements of higher headquarters. Certain exception-type information and reports are provided to the appropriate branches of the MMC to permit management by exception.

MAINTENANCE CONCEPT

The current US Army maintenance system is being replaced by a three level system. The three levels of maintenance are unit, intermediate, and depot. The intermediate level has a direct support focus and a general support focus. The three levels will provide a responsive maintenance system, improve operational readiness, and increase battle-field mobility and flexibility. The three level system also provides a direct link to the ultimate user from DA through the maintenance management chain.

The concept for the performance of maintenance is applicable to all commodity areas. Application of the concept, however, may vary for some commodities. The MAC is the primary means of identifying the appropriate maintenance level to perform required maintenance tasks. Aviation maintenance is addressed in chapter 8 and missile maintenance is addressed in chapter 11.

Unit Maintenance

Unit maintenance is performed by the operator, crew, company, or battalion maintenance personnel. It is characterized by quick turnaround repair by replacement, minor repairs, and performance of scheduled services. Maintenance tasks performed at unit level include minor repairs, adjustments, cleaning, lubrication, tightening, repair by replacement and TMDE or BITE functions. Repair parts supply for unit maintenance is maintained as a combat PLL which consists of items on the MPL and items which are demand supported. These items are required to perform PMCS, scheduled services, and designated MEMO.

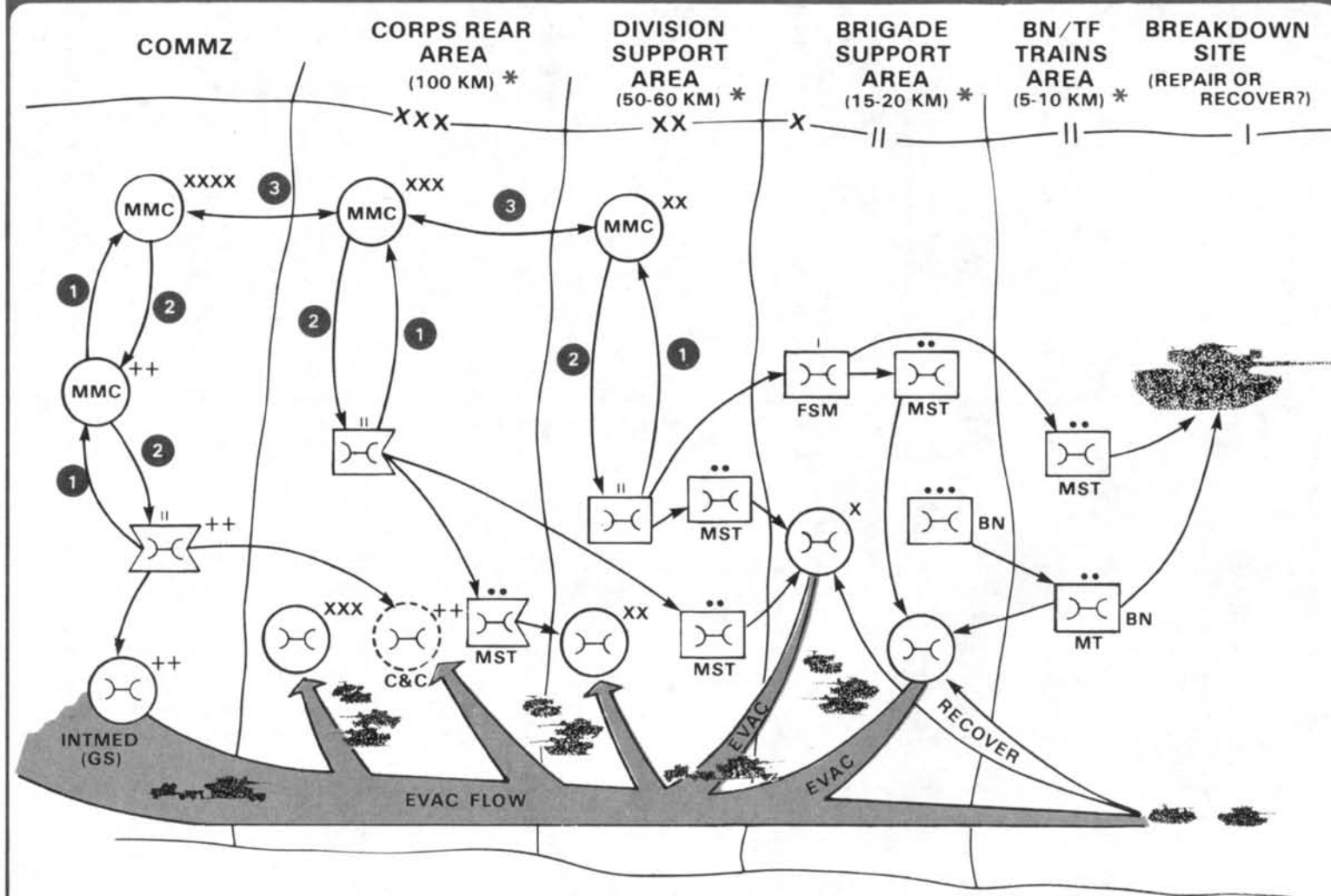
Intermediate Maintenance

Intermediate maintenance is organized into intermediate direct support and intermediate general support maintenance.

Intermediate (DS) Maintenance. Intermediate (DS) maintenance is characterized by high mobility, a forward orientation, and repair by replacement. TOE maintenance units in the division and corps perform intermediate (DS) maintenance. Divisional maintenance units support maneuver elements while nondivisional units provide area support to units in the corps and backup support to the division. Intermediate (DS) maintenance units organize teams tailored to support specific systems and their auxiliary equipment. Intermediate (DS) maintenance units are employed at different locations, but the tasks performed are the same. The focus of intermediate (DS) maintenance is to support as far forward as possible, repair by replacement, provide mobile support, and maintain fast moving ORF.

Figure 3-3 shows how the maintenance elements of the corps in the field are located to support forward. At the breakdown site or a MCP, trained battle damage assessors make the critical decision to repair on site,

FIGURE 3-3. MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS



recover, or evacuate. If the decision is to evacuate, equipment is moved directly to the maintenance unit having the repair capability. Echelon-by-echelon evacuation is avoided. This action makes maximum use of both time and transportation assets.

Within the divisions, the intermediate (DS) maintenance company of the divisional maintenance battalion is structured to provide support to brigades and battalions. The divisional maintenance battalion provides intermediate (DS) backup maintenance support to units in the division support area.

Support maintenance in the forward and rear areas of the corps is provided by the nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance battalion. A battalion may contain a headquarters and headquarters detachment, three to five maintenance companies, and required numbers of attached TOE augmentation teams. Augmentation teams may consist of the following:

- BDA team.
- Combat engineer battalion MST.
- Recovery/evacuation support team.
- Field artillery battalion MST.
- Air defense artillery battalion MST.
- Tank battalion MST.

All nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units have an area support mission. *Designated units* have the additional mission of providing backup support to the divisional maintenance battalion during surge periods and providing a reconstitution capability. When providing backup support, the intermediate (DS) maintenance battalion is assigned some or all of the highly mobile augmentation teams listed above.

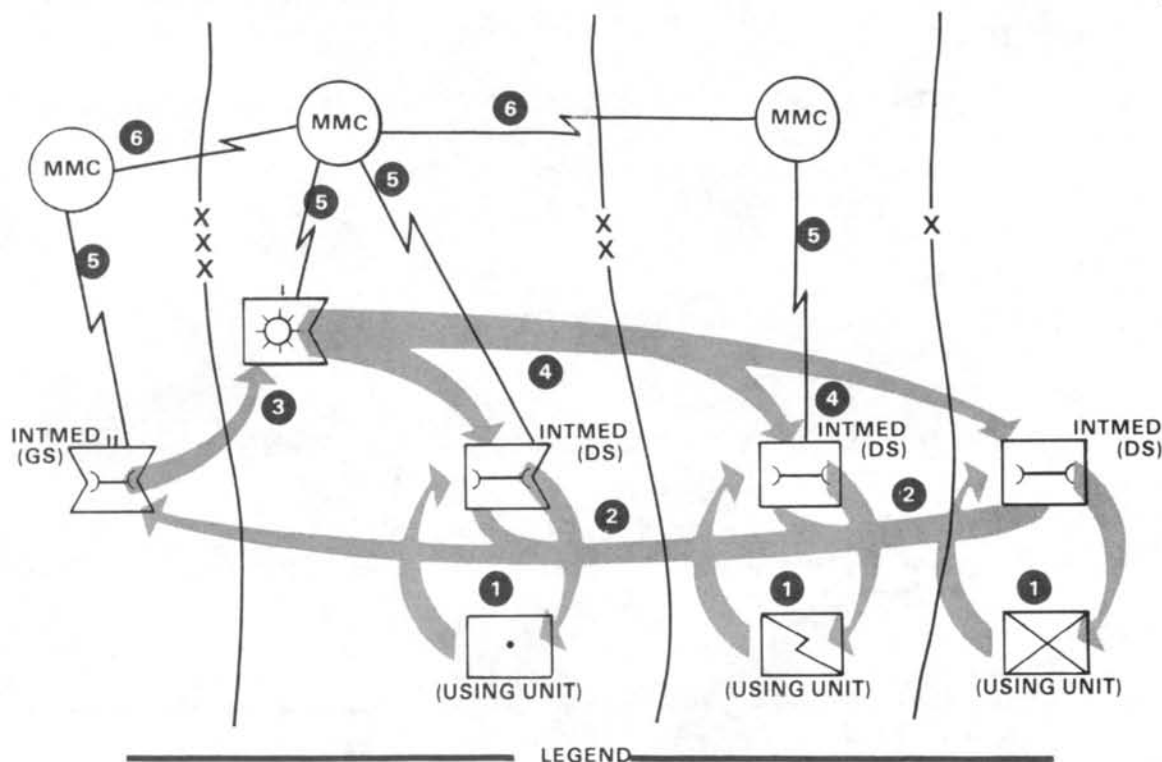
Maintenance tasks at the intermediate (DS) maintenance level include BDA; repair, diagnosis, and fault isolation; repair by replacement; and repair of selected high

mortality components in support of the DX system. (See figure 3-4.) Each intermediate (DS) maintenance unit also establishes and operates MCPs and base maintenance areas for support of all customer units.

MCPs serve as areas where skills, tools, and repair parts can be concentrated to quickly repair critical equipment for return to the using unit. If repairs cannot be made at these points, a decision is made to either evacuate the equipment or to salvage it. Equipment is evacuated to the backup intermediate (DS) maintenance unit or to an intermediate (GS) maintenance unit in the COMMZ, depending upon the repair capability required.

All intermediate (DS) maintenance units have repair parts (class IX) direct support supply missions. Intermediate maintenance units supporting combat brigades and regiments maintain combat ASLs which umbrella the items stocked in each supported unit's combat PLL. Additional unit parts for which significant demand is expected within the brigade or regiment, but which are not demand supported for stockage at unit level, are also part of the ASL. Shop stocks for intermediate maintenance unit base and MST operations are also maintained by these companies.

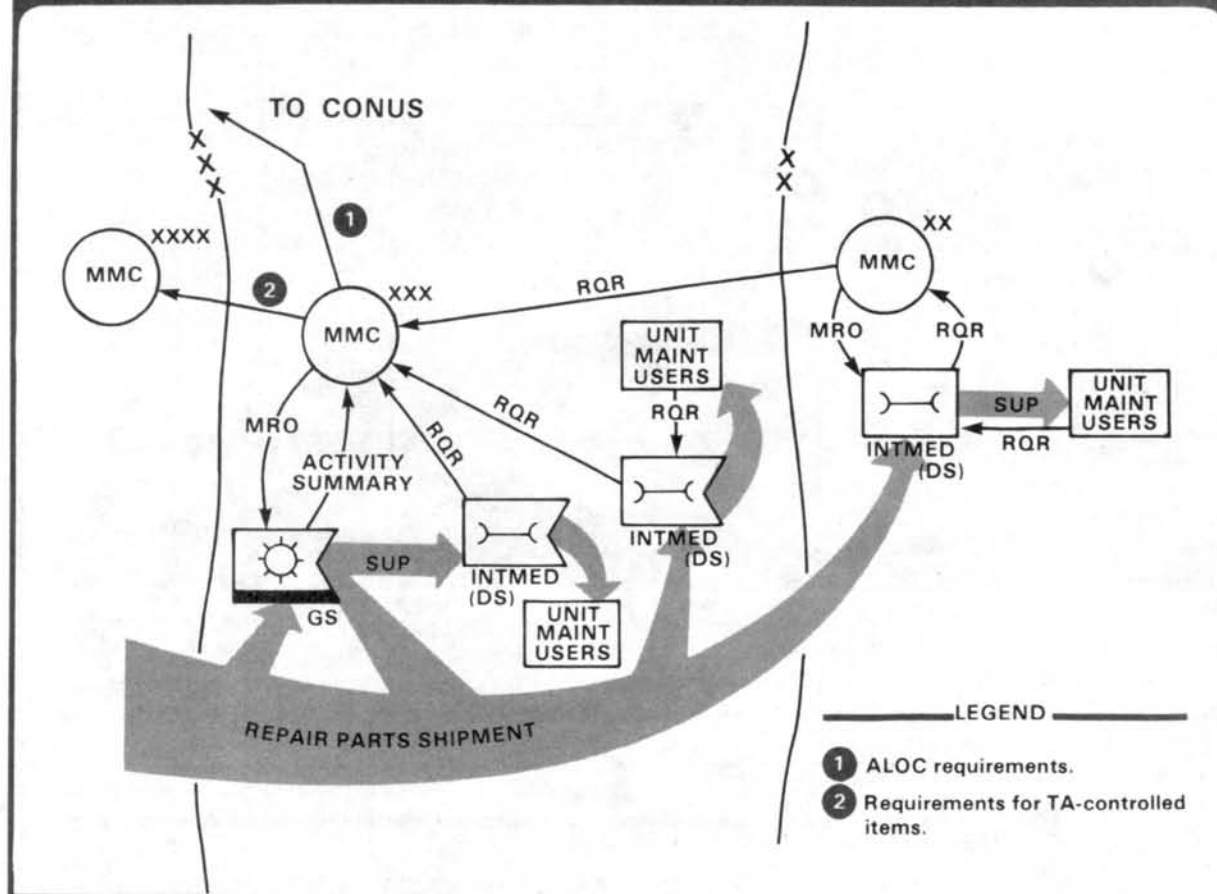
Selected companies of the divisional maintenance battalion, such as the headquarters and light maintenance company and the missile support company, maintain combat ASLs which umbrella the combat PLLs of units such as division troops, division support area units, and the ASLs of the forward maintenance companies. These ASLs are the principal source of replenishment parts for the aforementioned PLLs and provide a surge replenishment capability for the ASLs in maintenance units supporting the divisional brigades. Maintenance companies of the divisional maintenance battalion also maintain shop stocks.

FIGURE 3-4. DIRECT EXCHANGE FLOW

ASLs of nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units assigned to corps and EAC also provide repair parts supply support to customer units in their geographical support area. These maintenance units also maintain shop stocks to support their base and MST operations. See figure 3-5 for flow of class IX requirements and distribution.

Intermediate (GS) Maintenance. Intermediate (GS) maintenance is performed in support of the theater supply system through the repair of assemblies, components and modules, DX items, PCB, and class VII and IX items. Intermediate (GS) maintenance is performed by designated TOE and TDA units. The units are normally located in the

FIGURE 3-5. FLOW OF CLASS IX REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION



COMMZ, operate in semifixed or fixed facilities, and are semimobile. Intermediate (GS) maintenance units are job or production line oriented.

Maintenance tasks at this level include diagnosis and repair of assemblies, components, modules, and PCB. Maintenance of TRS is also a task of intermediate (GS) maintenance.

Repair parts stockage in intermediate (GS) maintenance units is limited to items required to support assigned maintenance missions. These units have no supply support missions. Their source of supply for class IX, except COMSEC, is EAD repair parts supply com-

panies. COMSEC repair parts are provided by the CLSC which maintains the theater ASL for the COMSEC commodity.

Depot Maintenance

AMC depots or activities, contractors, and host nation support personnel perform this level of maintenance in support of the supply system. Depot maintenance tasks are outlined in AR 750-1 and further defined by a MOU when operating in the TO. Repair time guidelines for depot maintenance are not established as these units or activities operate in relatively secure areas. Depot maintenance is performed in fixed facilities in CONUS and the TO, and is production-line oriented.

Repair parts supply support for depot maintenance is limited to items to support assigned maintenance missions.

MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

The Army Maintenance Management System

TAMMS is an approved Army-wide maintenance management system. It is a manual system with some ADP operations and is applicable to the COSCOM MMC environment.

Standard Army Maintenance System

SAMS is being designed to encompass the total Army maintenance management structure. At the functional level, SAMS will be an automated logistical management information system, supporting maintenance management functions from the intermediate (DS) and (GS) maintenance user level, through the DISCOM/COSCOM MMC, to the major commands at the theater army level. It will provide this data through the use of processor input/output devices (mini-computers) and will forward timely maintenance information and accurate equipment readiness reporting to the field commander. SAMS will also provide effective tools for management of the ORF, support maintenance operations, and the recall of equipment for maintenance. SAMS will be able to present the status of equipment in unit or intermediate support maintenance shops. It will aid in the effectiveness of materiel readiness reporting. SAMS will provide feedback to higher levels (national maintenance points) for maintenance engineering improvements, maintenance allocation criteria, and selected data designated by those levels. Therefore, the functional level system has been subdivided into three segments:

- SAMS 1 is the segment that supports intermediate (DS) and (GS) maintenance

operations. It provides current management reports directly to the shop office and provides the capability to assess productivity and resource utilization.

- SAMS 2 provides the maintenance management system to MMC activities in the DISCOM, COSCOM, and TAACOM. In the COSCOM MMC, SAMS 2 operates on a TACCS in the armament-combat vehicle maintenance branch, with additional keyboard/display units in the other maintenance branches. The system provides selected maintenance performance, equipment performance, and materiel readiness status to field commanders (SAMS 3). It also provides the theater army level of SAMS with required equipment engineering data and life cycle management data on fielded weapon systems. SAMS is designed for use with the TACCS and to interface with DS4, SAILS, and SARSS. SAMS 2 interfaces with SAMS 1 at the intermediate (DS) and (GS) maintenance units, SAMS 3 at the TAMMC, and the SARSS system at the COSCOM/TAACOM MMC.

- SAMS 3 is that portion of the system that supports the theater and/or the major commands. It establishes a maintenance data base at the theater level and establishes a disciplined flow of information that will provide timely and accurate data for maintenance managers. SAMS 3 performs the maintenance program management functions of developing command maintenance programs, providing policy direction, determining requirements, suballocating funds, and reviewing maintenance. SAMS 3 uses the DAS3 computer and provides feedback to national levels for maintenance engineering improvements, maintenance allocation criteria, and selected data designated by those levels.

COMMODITY MAINTENANCE BRANCHES

Each maintenance branch in divisions of the COSCOM MMC, in accordance with policies and directives of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, exercises management control over the routine maintenance activities and maintenance collection efforts of units assigned or attached to the COSCOM. The maintenance branches perform routine maintenance management on a day-to-day basis and collect maintenance data generated by corps units and DMMCs. The maintenance branches, in accordance with SOPs, instructions, and guidance from COSCOM headquarters and corps headquarters, also receive and use information obtained from equipment and supply branches and the service support division of the MMC as well as from the DMMCs. The maintenance branch in each appropriate MMC division—

- Develops, in coordination with the MMC supply branches, instructions for intermediate (DS) maintenance units relative to evacuation of unserviceable items requiring higher level maintenance and provides disposition instructions for scrap. Similarly, the branch develops instructions for intermediate (DS) maintenance battalions concerning evacuation of unserviceable materiel and scrap. Under automated procedures, such instructions are provided to the ADPC which provides shipping instructions to maintenance units after the

latter have reported the unserviceable items to the supply system (through the ADPC).

- Provides guidance to the C&C elements related to processing materiel.
- Provides information to COSCOM maintenance units related to repair priorities.
- Provides data to COSCOM staff and higher headquarters on production, deadlines, and problem areas.
- Informs subordinate units of data and report requirements for corps maintenance management.
- Coordinates with the supply branches on repair parts requirements for maintenance, priorities for repair of specific items that may be in short supply, and requirements for controlled cannibalization or parts fabrication.
- Reviews reports and data required by COSCOM or higher headquarters and submitted by subordinate units and division support commands. Provides copies of these reports or extracts from the reports for use by the maintenance staff. Evaluates reports and listings processed by the ADPC and provides such reports and listings, as well as appropriate recommendations, to the ACofS, materiel.

CONTROL OF WORK-LOAD INPUT

The maintenance branches monitor the work-load input of subordinate intermediate (DS) maintenance units and C&C elements. This is accomplished in accordance with overall plans, policies, and directives of the COSCOM, corps, and higher headquarters, and supply system capabilities and requirements as indicated by the MMC supply

branches. Plans and policies of higher headquarters include programs for repair operations and planned application of MWOs. Supply system requirements obtained from the supply branches include the priority repair of certain types of components necessitated by supply system shortages and the fabrication of items.

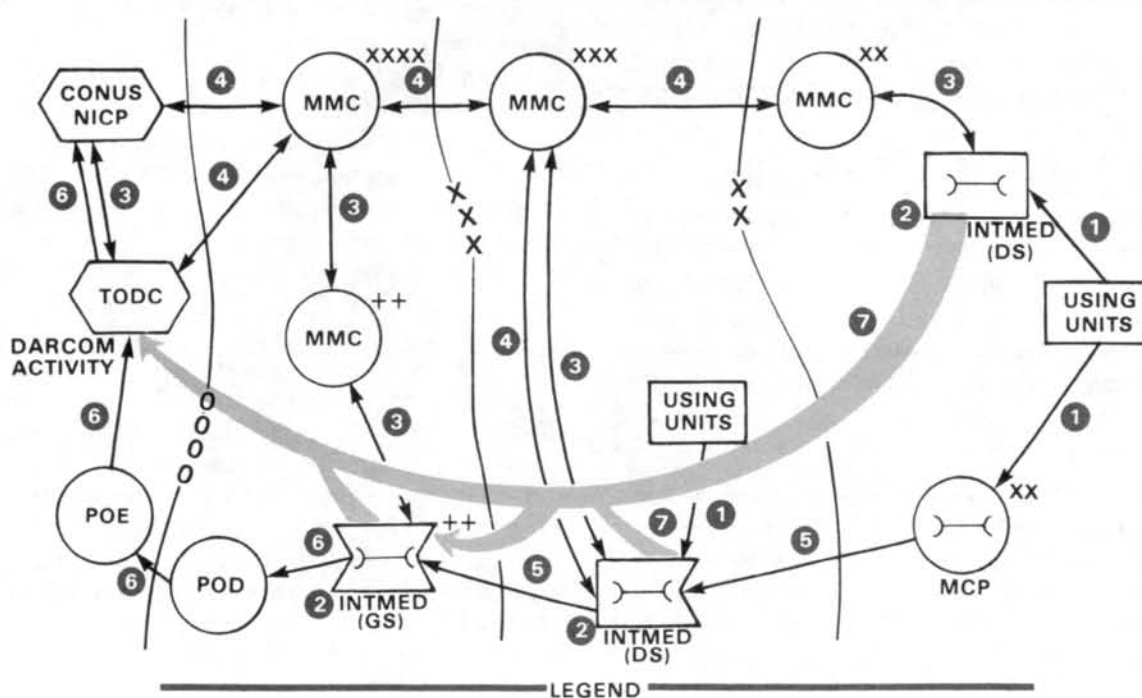
The work load of intermediate (DS) maintenance units is only indirectly controlled by the MMC, since these units are directly responsive to the needs of the units they support. The MMC coordinates with the maintenance operations office. Indirect control is accomplished through—

- Recommendations relative to changes in mission assignments.
- Changes in evacuation policy.
- Lowering of time limits authorized for repair of specific items.

- Recommendations for unit augmentation. Such recommendations are based on status reports indicating maintenance unit overloads.

Indirect control of work-load input is accomplished by the development of instructions (in accordance with the MMC supply branches) that provide guidance to intermediate (DS) maintenance units for repair or reclamation and establish criteria to determine eligibility of items for repair. See figure 3-6 for the flow of repairable materiel.

FIGURE 3-6. FLOW OF UNSERVICEABLE REPARABLE MATERIEL



EVACUATION OF MATERIEL FROM THE INTERMEDIATE (DS) MAINTENANCE LEVEL

At the intermediate (DS) maintenance level, unserviceable materiel is repaired for return to supported units, to the ORF, or to DX stocks. However, some items received by intermediate (DS) maintenance units for repair are beyond their repair capability or capacity and must be evacuated.

Intermediate (DS) maintenance units having unserviceable materiel requiring salvage, reclamation, or higher level maintenance report such items through the ADPC. This action, in effect, establishes a turn-in of the items to the supply system. Items are evacuated to intermediate (GS) maintenance units in accordance with shipping instructions provided by the MMC. Shipping instructions are based on the types and quantities of items requiring repair or reclamation, the needs of the supply system, work loads of intermediate (GS) maintenance units, units specifically designated to perform production-line maintenance, and plans and policies of the command. Specific shipping instructions furnished by the MMC direct the intermediate (DS) maintenance units to ship the items to specific intermediate (GS) maintenance units, C&C elements, or property disposal/salvage facilities.

Normally, materiel that can be repaired at the intermediate (GS) level is evacuated to the maintenance units specializing in the repair of the particular items involved. Items to be repaired in accordance with planned

production-line maintenance operations are evacuated to the unit designated to do the work, or to a designated holding facility when it is necessary to stockpile unserviceables in anticipation of a production run. Items requiring higher level maintenance are shipped to a designated maintenance activity to the rear of the corps.

Uneconomically reparable items (except for such items as missile systems and aircraft), whose only value rests in the reclamation of serviceable or reparable needed components, are routinely evacuated to a C&C element located in the COMMZ. Sometimes, evacuation instructions for certain items may require air shipment to a logistical base or CONUS for repair. In such cases specific air facilities will be designated to transport or receive such items, and specific packaging instructions may be provided.

There is a constant interplay between the maintenance and the supply branches. For example, a supply branch may provide a maintenance branch with lists of items requiring repair on a priority basis by intermediate (DS) maintenance activities and items requiring reclamation at the MCP. The maintenance branch keeps the supply branch informed of repair parts requirements, repair capabilities, and information on items being repaired so they can be picked up as potential serviceable assets.

CHAPTER 4

Material Management Center Office

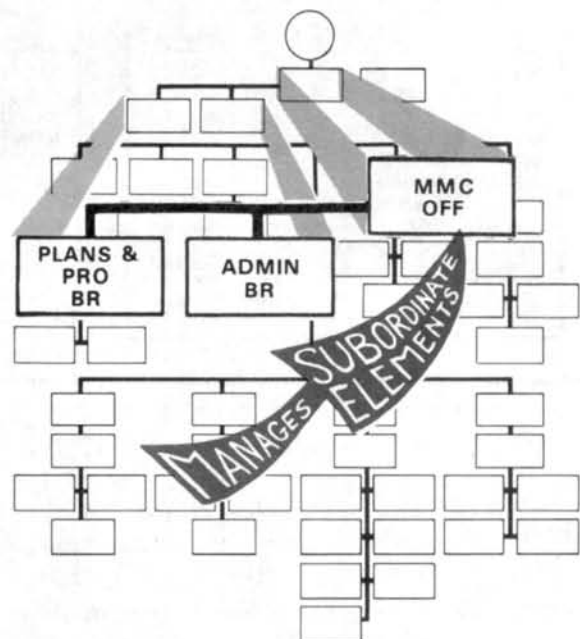
The MMC office manages and coordinates the subordinate elements of the MMC.

ORGANIZATION

The MMC office is organized as shown in figure 4-1. Functions of each branch are discussed in the following paragraphs. The MMC office provides the plans, procedures, and administrative functions of the MMC.

**MMC OFFICE
COMMAND SECTION****PERSONNEL**

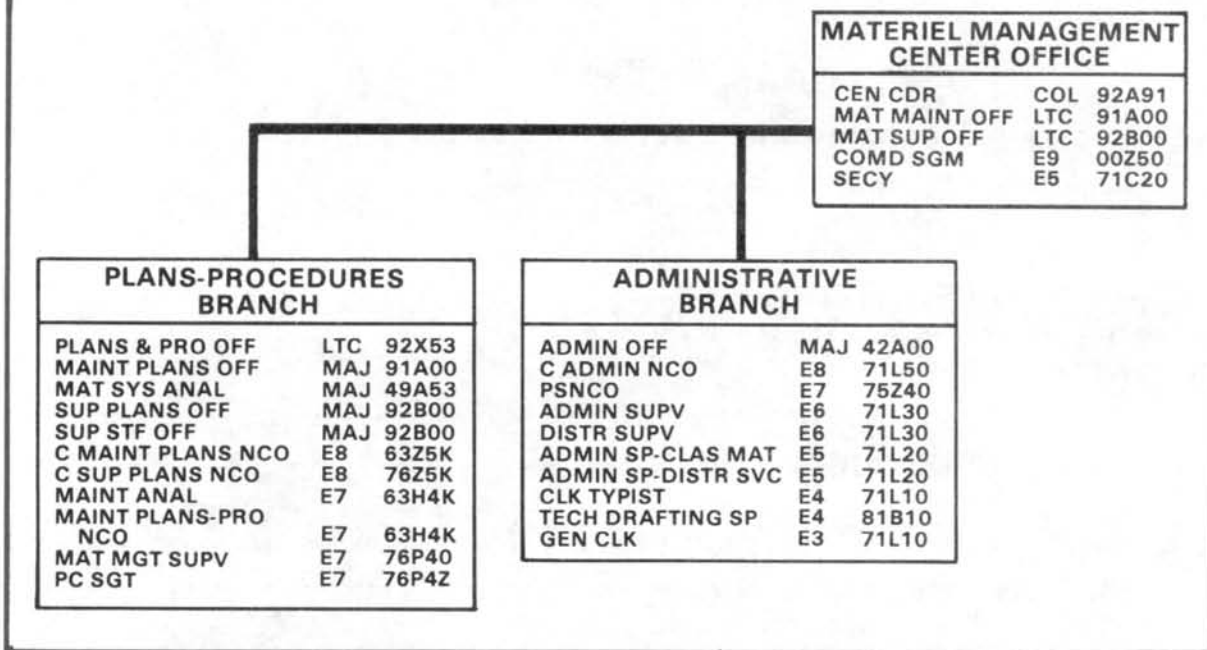
The personnel assigned to the MMC office command section consist of a center commander, a materiel maintenance officer, a materiel supply officer, a command sergeant major, and a secretary.



The center commander plans, directs, and supervises the operation of the MMC. The center commander commands and controls the MMC; has an additional duty of deputy ACofS, materiel, for the COSCOM; and is accountable for all MMC property. The MMC commander coordinates the activities of the commodity managers and supervises the execution of policies of the ACofS, materiel. The commodity managers in the MMC have full authority for their assigned commodity areas within policy guidance provided by the center commander.

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FIGURE 4-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF MATERIEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

FUNCTIONS

The materiel maintenance officer is responsible for maintaining unit readiness in maintenance and for directing subordinate units.

The materiel supply officer is responsible for critical items and the materiel readiness of corps assets and parts and stockage levels.

The CSM is the senior NCO in the command and exercises authority over all enlisted personnel in the MMC. The CSM executes established policies and standards pertaining to performance, care, conduct, appearance, personnel management, and training of enlisted personnel. The CSM provides advice and initiates recommendations to the commander and staff on all matters pertaining to enlisted personnel.

The secretary performs routine administrative functions to include transcription, typing, and other secretarial duties.

This office manages programs to improve accountability, supportability, and readiness of equipment in the COSCOM. It collects, sorts, analyzes, and displays supply and maintenance data in the form of charts, reports, and briefings to commanders and staff. The office conducts liaison with all AMC, DLA, and GSA agencies to insure that proper supply support is provided to customers of the MMC. The management of new equipment entering the corps and force modernization within the COSCOM is also the responsibility of the MMC office.

In performing its readiness responsibilities, the MMC office—

- Coordinates and implements policies, procedures, and regulations pertaining to unit readiness.

- Collects and analyzes unit readiness data and determines appropriate corrective action.
- Coordinates with operational units subordinate to the COSCOM on matters affecting ALO in logistics areas.
- Coordinates with logistics elements of the COSCOM on methods and procedures for improving or assisting units in achieving ALO.
- Performs LIF inquiry on all COSCOM major items (class VII) affecting ALO.
- Tasks other divisions/branches within the MMC on matters affecting unit readiness.
- Requests and coordinates shipment of equipment for the COSCOM cannibalization point based on MMC, support units, and operational units requirements.
- Reviews and checks for completeness of MFPs and MSPs for new equipment deployment.
- Receives, collects, and analyzes all corps materiel readiness reports in order to determine corps readiness posture.
- Establishes procedures for commodity divisions for processing post-post transactions (high-priority requests) and establishes procedures for processing off-line transactions.

PLANS-PROCEDURES BRANCH

The plans-procedures branch coordinates the operations of the MMC under the criteria and policies announced by the ACofS, materiel. This branch is responsible for providing corps-level management of materiel readiness information to adequately plan for and manage initial logistics support for all new equipment introduced into the COSCOM.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the plans-procedures branch are shown in figure 4-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

In carrying out their responsibilities, personnel of the plans-procedures branch—

- Review new or modified supply directives or requirements to determine impact on MMC operations.
- Evaluate data to assist the ACofS, materiel, in measuring the effectiveness of the system.
- Review, as authorized, all actions which conflict with MMC organizational lines.
- Recommend decisions on matters arising from actions between commodity divisions that compete for machine time.
- Review, interpret, and determine scope and character of higher echelon policies, procedures, and regulations pertaining to MMC operations.
- Define and analyze problems, determine allowable deviations from directives, insure coordination with all internal elements, and supervise specific operations until they have been resolved and standardized.
- Develop procedures for maintaining effective controls throughout the

system, review machine tabulations and determine the criteria and procedures for maintenance of files and reports to fulfill accountability requirements, and develop procedures for internal reports control.

- Establish requirements for MMC recurring and special operating reports and statistics, based on needs of the center commander and COSCOM staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH

The administrative branch performs administrative functions for the MMC. It coordinates communications support and provides drafting, typing, message center, and reproduction services.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the administrative branch are shown in figure 4-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

In carrying out their responsibilities, personnel of this branch—

- Perform internal administrative services for the MMC. This office coordinates communications support including distribution center services, reproduction facilities, central classified document control, and repository facilities.
- Prepare ADP schedules, as necessary.
- Perform validation of all functional cycles produced by the ADPC and coordinate the processing requirements for these cycles with the COSCOM AMO and DPU.

CHAPTER 5

Unit Headquarters Section

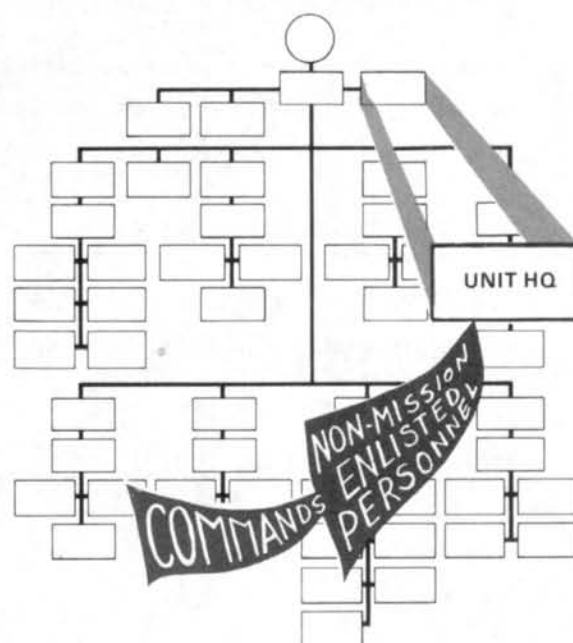
The command and supervision of non-mission enlisted personnel assigned to the MMC is the responsibility of the unit headquarters section. This section is responsible for performing the unit supply function and providing unit maintenance support. The unit headquarters section provides military training and support for the MMC.

ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The unit headquarters section is organized without branches as shown in figure 5-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The unit headquarters section provides support for MMC personnel by providing assistance in unit administrative matters. It



provides command and supervision for center personnel and provides organizational support to include administrative, food service supply, unit maintenance, and training. It is not responsible for the operation of the technical mission. The headquarters has a supply, food service, and motor maintenance element. The center is dependent upon COSCOM headquarters for maintenance supervision, facilities, and shop tools. The unit headquarters supports MMC personnel by providing assistance in unit administrative matters.

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FIGURE 5-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF UNIT HEADQUARTERS SECTION

UNIT HEADQUARTERS SECTION		
HQ SEC CDR	CPT	92X00
1SG	E8	76Z5M
FOOD SVC SGT	E7	94B40
FIRST COOK	E6	94B30
SUP SGT	E6	76Y30
TRANS & DISTR SP	E4	52G10
COOK	E5	94B20
MAIL DISTR SP	E5	71L20
UNIT CLERK	E5	75B20
ARMR	E4	76Y10
COOK	E4	94B10
UNIT SUP SGT	E5	76Y20
LT-WT VEH MECH	E4	63B10
COOK	E3	94B10
TRANS & DISTR SP	E3	52G10
UNIT SUP SP	E3	76Y10
POWER GENR EQUIP MECH	E4	52D10
LT-WT VEH MECH	E5	63B20

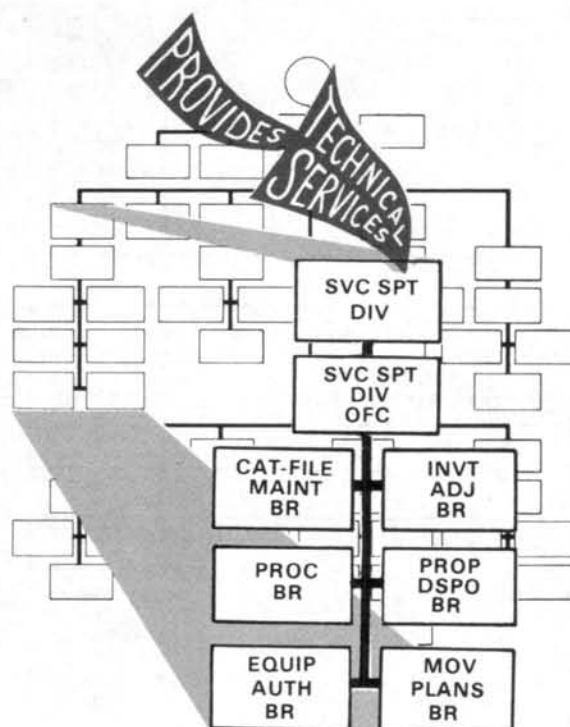
The unit headquarters is responsible for—

- Operating a minimum of two dining facilities when cooks and cooks' helpers are augmented.
- Performing unit supply functions.
- Performing unit maintenance support.
- Providing military training.
- Providing security for the MMC.

CHAPTER 6

Service Support Division

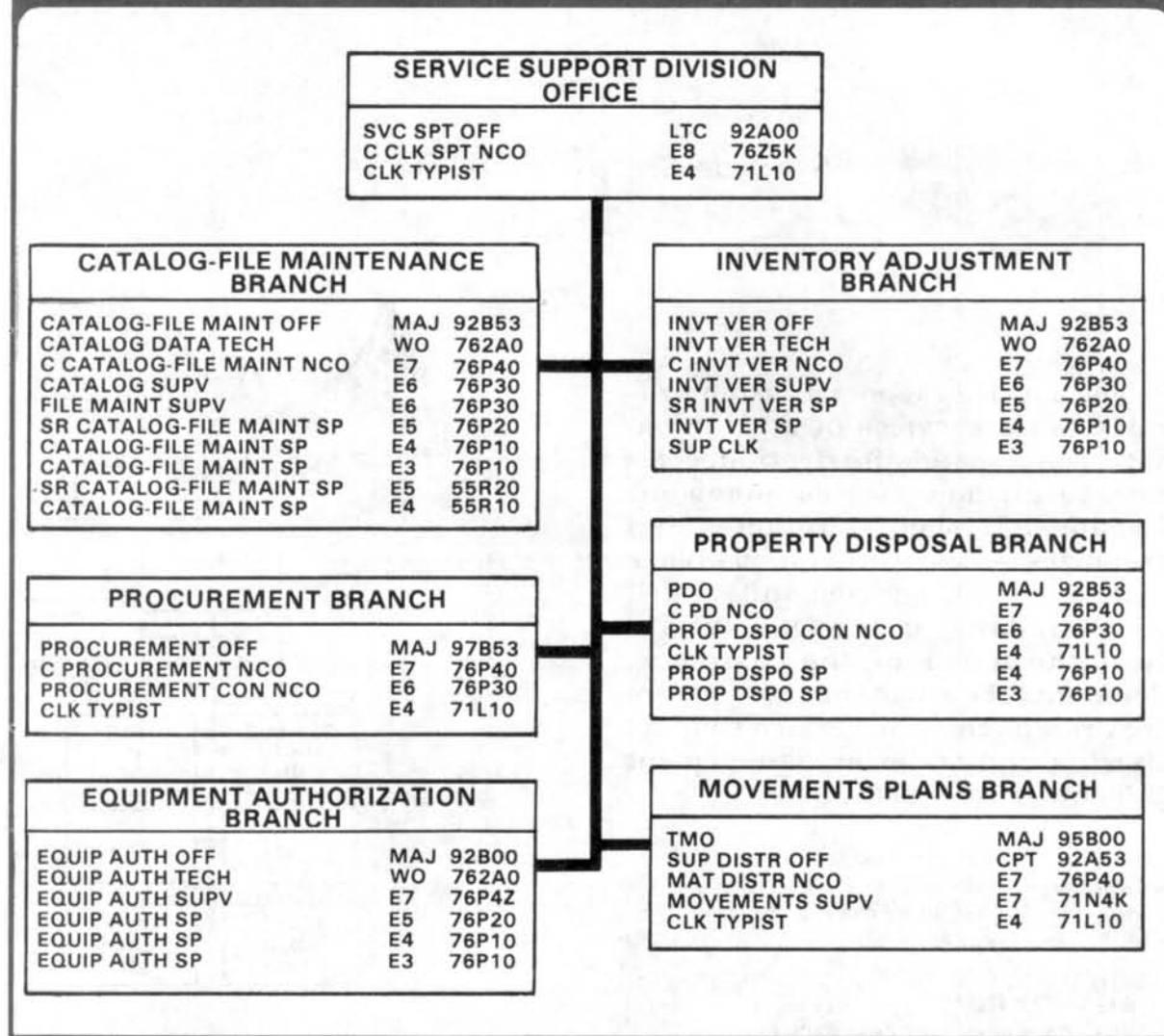
The service support division provides those services of a technical nature, except administration, common to all materiel management divisions. It also coordinates and organizes teams to provide customer assistance to supported units. Each team is tailored on an ad hoc basis to meet the needs of the customer. Personnel chosen to comprise a team are drawn from the service support division and materiel management divisions of the MMC.



ORGANIZATION

The service support division is organized as shown in figure 6-1. Functions of each branch are discussed in the following paragraphs. A functional branch breakdown within the division permits special management of assigned commodities. This type of management provides centralized control of decentralized operations.

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**FIGURE 6-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING
OF SERVICE SUPPORT DIVISION**

SERVICE SUPPORT DIVISION OFFICE

PERSONNEL

The personnel assigned to the service support division office consist of the service support officer, a chief clerk support NCO, and a clerk typist.

FUNCTIONS

The service support officer (with the advice and assistance of the branch chiefs) plans, directs, and supervises the division's operations. Together they provide services of a technical nature which are common to all materiel management divisions. Additionally, they cross-level resources and manage day-to-day service support assets of the corps.

The service support officer refers materiel problems that deviate from the routine to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, as directed by the MMC commander. The ACofS, materiel, coordinates materiel management problems that require top-level decisions with the corps G4.

The chief clerk support sergeant is the senior NCO in the division. Responsibilities of the senior NCO include—

- Maintenance of suspenses.
- Maintenance of administrative files.
- Personnel administration.

The clerk typist performs routine administrative functions. Working under the supervision of the senior NCO and service support officer, the clerk typist—

- Receives, sorts, and distributes all division work to the appropriate individual/branch.
- Assists the division NCO in maintaining suspenses.
- Types recurring reports.
- Assists the NCO in maintaining administrative files.

CATALOG-FILE MAINTENANCE BRANCH

The catalog-file maintenance branch is responsible for monitoring the cataloging and filing functions for the MMC. This branch manages day-to-day cataloging and filing of reports and information needed for routine activity.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the catalog-file maintenance branch are shown in figure 6-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of the catalog-file maintenance branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, service support division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Monitor cataloging functions.
- Maintain cross-reference files.
- Monitor stock list changes.

- Manually perform research of change letters.
- Research or correct input errors for file maintenance.

The catalog-file maintenance branch establishes procedures to be used within the MMC to verify, correct, and update catalog data. It provides assistance in researching cataloging data to other divisions within the MMC and other units supported by the MMC. This branch is also responsible for providing a uniform system of item identification and nomenclature to describe, classify, and assign an identifying number to each item included in the system. It improves methods of item identification and provides adequate, timely, and current catalog data to maintain the greatest degree of maintenance and logistics support. It must insure that items are identified and assigned to a specific FSC on the basis of what the item is as opposed to the item's intended use.

The catalog-file maintenance branch is responsible for—

- Identifying, classifying, and numbering for NSN items of supply.
- Controlling and assigning MCNs to include assigning unit prices and other catalog data for MCNs.
- Receiving and processing all exception data documents received on DD Form 1348-6 from the input/output branch, logistics automation system support office.

- Receiving all rejects from the SAILS processing daily cycle of requisitions that fail to pass pre-edit checks for cataloging discrepancies. The branch will correct the discrepancies they can for re-input into a subsequent cycle. Those errors which cannot be corrected will either be forwarded to item managers for further research, correction, and re-input or returned to customers with indication of the error and reason for rejection.

INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT BRANCH

The inventory adjustment branch is responsible for monitoring the machine processes to insure that inventory adjustment reports are adjusted and corrected accordingly. This branch performs functions required to maintain accountability for stocks in conjunction with commodity divisions. The center commander is the accountable officer.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the inventory adjustment branch are shown in figure 6-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of the inventory adjustment branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, service

support division. The inventory adjustment branch monitors machine processes relative to inventory adjustment reports and summary review of source documents.

Army inventory is made up of a large number of stock record accounts. If property on one of these accounts cannot be located by a physical inventory and loss can be attributed to handling or posting, it can be adjusted by means of a DA Form 444. The inventory adjustment branch is responsible for reviewing all IARs submitted by GS storage activities functioning under the control of the MMC central inventory records, and then recommending appropriate action to the MMC commander. Issue and distribution instructions are directed by commodity divisions (item managers) for repair parts under the inventory control of the MMC based on demands, trends, plans, and policies.

PROCUREMENT BRANCH

The procurement branch performs administrative processing of procurement directives and maintains detailed, centralized cognizance of command procurement activity. This branch provides specialized ex-

pertise for all COSCOM procurement actions authorized to the COSCOM and is responsible for insuring the proper interface of manual local purchase actions with the automated system.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the procurement branch are shown in figure 6-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACoS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, service support division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Coordinate local procurement actions with civil affairs units, as required, in such areas as supplies, transportation,

combat construction, vehicles, and labor.

- Assure that all procurement is in accordance with all applicable regulations.

All local procurement is governed by the DAR and APP. The method to be used in accomplishing local purchase is dependent on the dollar amount of the purchase and other conditions. The procurement officer will determine whether supplies are to be requisitioned through the supply distribution system or purchased locally.

PROPERTY DISPOSAL BRANCH

The property disposal branch is responsible for maintaining centralized surveillance of surplus property, property disposal, salvage, and related activities.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the property disposal branch are shown in figure 6-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACoS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, service support division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Provide property disposal guidance and direction.
- Review decisions made throughout the COSCOM and elsewhere, as required.

- Monitor actions for policy and regulations adherence.

The property disposal branch is responsible for providing disposition instructions in exceptional cases, such as capture of a large enemy supply dump. This branch is also responsible for the processing and screening of all requests for supplies that are drawn from PDO.

Property to be disposed of is normally generated from the following sources:

- Normal turn-in by troops of worn or damaged supplies and equipment for replacement.
- Recovery of unneeded clothing and equipment from casualties.
- Finding of lost, abandoned, or discarded materiel on the battlefield and training areas.
- Capture of enemy materiel.
- Turn-in of excess supplies.
- Maintenance operations (replacement of worn or damaged parts and components and cannibalization).

EQUIPMENT AUTHORIZATION BRANCH

The equipment authorization branch is responsible for reviewing all MTOEs and authorization documents to insure that equipment contained therein is authorized and that a valid requirement exists for the equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the equipment authorization branch are shown in figure 6-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACoS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, service support division. In carrying out their duties, they are responsible for maintaining a library of all TOEs and changes thereto within the corps. The pri-

mary management tools for determining the requirements, excesses, and shortages for class VII and controlled class II equipment in the corps are the depot systems command products called TAEDP/CBS-X.

This branch reviews requisitions for class VII equipment to determine if the equipment is authorized by TOE/MTOE. When shortages are noted, cross-leveling and redistribution of available assets within the corps to meet shortfall or provide better utilization of assets is accomplished by this branch in coordination with the other commodity divisions. This branch maintains visibility of all excess assets of class VII and controlled class II materiel that have been turned in from using units to a collection, evacuation, and reclamation unit of the COSCOM. After receiving reports of excess within the COSCOM from these holding units, the branch processes disposition action to properly dispose of the excess that is on hand.

MOVEMENTS PLANS BRANCH

The movements plans branch maintains close liaison and coordination with the COSCOM MCC on documentation and instructions for the distribution of supplies and equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the movements plans branch are shown in figure 6-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of the movements plans branch implement the policies and plans of

the COSCOM ACoS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, service support division. This branch coordinates with commodity managers and the MCC in the development of scheduled supply, location of in-transit shipments to be diverted, and identification of shipments for throughput delivery. Close coordination and planning for the use of transportation assets are important. The COSCOM MCC coordinates closely with the MMC and the transportation unit. This coordination insures that movements and transportation assets are balanced to assure optimum support of the operational plan. Priorities are established and followed to insure that supplies, equipment, and personnel are moved to the areas of greatest need.

Effective transportation support requires that a throughput distribution service be maintained. The MMC and the MCC should plan to move equipment and supplies from corps storage sites as far forward as possible into the division area. The HETs from corps move tanks, howitzers, personnel carriers, and other items to the forward division areas. The corps HETs augment division HET assets in evacuation of heavy equipment and weapon systems to maintenance facilities in the rear.

The movements plans branch is responsible for tracing lost or diverted equipment and coordinating the actions through the MCT. The branch also provides the point of interface with the MCC for preparing movement plans and for updating movement planning data. The branch consolidates forecast requirements for distribution of supplies and provides this information to the MCC for its use in preparing the corps movement plan.

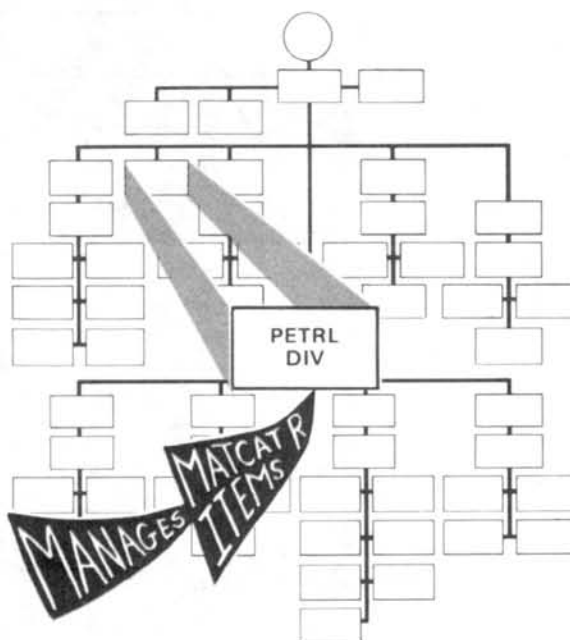
CHAPTER 7

Petroleum Division

Centralized control of bulk petroleum within the corps is exercised by the petroleum division. This division plans, controls, and manages the supply of POL (both bulk and packaged) to the corps. The division manages MATCAT R items (bulk and packaged petroleum fuels, packaged petroleum products, containers and accessories thereof, certain chemicals, and fuels) (DLA/GSA).

ORGANIZATION

The petroleum division receives and coordinates requirements for packaged and bulk POL products in the corps. It also manages water distribution in an arid environment. To accomplish its mission, the petroleum managers maintain communications with supported units, the COSCOM petroleum supply battalion, COSCOM MCC, and



TAMMC. The petroleum supply battalion provides GS and DS petroleum support in the corps.

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PERSONNEL

The petroleum division is organized without branches as shown in figure 7-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FIGURE 7-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF PETROLEUM DIVISION

PETROLEUM DIVISION		
PETRL OFF	LTC	81A00
PETRL SUP OFF	MAJ	81A00
PETRL SUP CON OFF	CPT	81A00
PETRL SURVL OFF	CPT	81A00
PETRL SUP SGT	E8	76W5K
PETRL SURVL SUPV	E7	92C40
PETRL INVT CON SP	E5	76W20
CLK TYPIST	E4	71 L 10
PETRL INVT CON SP	E4	76W10

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of the petroleum division implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACoS, materiel, and the MMC commander. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Insure that petroleum battalions have stocks to meet requirements.
- Divert stocks to meet unexpected requirements.
- Direct shipments in accordance with plans for specific operations.
- Forward requirements to higher headquarters.

The petroleum division must plan for bulk class III support. Time, space, distance, terrain, existing resources, scope of requirements, and the operating environment are planning factors that should be considered. Planning for petroleum supply involves the following elements:

- Amount and type of product to be distributed (requirements).
- Receipt and distribution points (storage locations).

- Distribution system or method (transportation mode).
- Equipment to be used (pump, pipeline equipment, rail, or truck).
- Organizations and personnel required to operate the system and its equipment (units).
- Mission, size, and composition of the force to be supported.
- Requirements of the force.
- Seasonal requirements.
- Availability and capability of units to provide required support.
- Number and location of distribution points, to include throughput.
- Type of terrain and distance between units.
- Number and types of fuel-consuming equipment and vehicles that use diesel, MOGAS, and JP4.

Petroleum requirements are received in the petroleum division from DMMCs, ACRs, separate brigades, the petroleum supply battalion, nondivisional supply and service

companies, and other nondivisional units. These requirements are received in the form of forecasts for petroleum. Depending upon the intensity of operations, the frequency of submitting forecasts may vary.

The petroleum division, in coordination with the MCC, directs the petroleum supply battalion to move stocks to meet requirements. The petroleum division may, in coordination with the TAMMC, direct stocks to be moved from COMMZ to meet unexpected requirements (throughput). DS/GS requirements are consolidated and the totals submitted to the TAMMC which starts the resupply moving forward. If conditions require that the resupply be allocated, the

petroleum division provides prioritized shipping instructions to the petroleum supply battalion for shipment of fuel to the DS units.

The TA commander prescribes supply levels for the combat zone in terms of DOFS. For planning purposes only, the petroleum division should establish a stockage policy that permits 4 DOFS at the general support level, 1 DOFS at the direct support level, and 2 DOFS at the unit level. In actual practice, this level may vary. The DOFS will be dependent upon storage facilities available and the number of days required to resupply the corps by tankers. Supply levels must take into account the needs of all users, to include the various types of fuel.

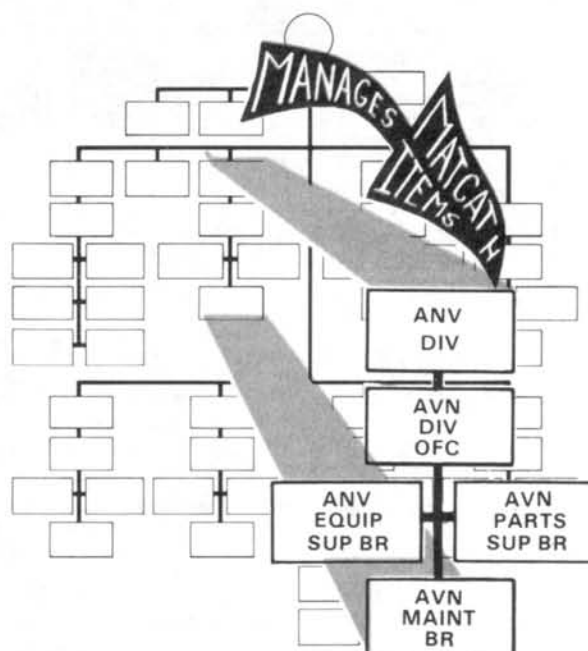
CHAPTER 8

Aviation Division

This division performs integrated materiel management for aeronautical and airdrop equipment and test equipment that is a part of, or used with, assigned materiel. The division manages MATCATH items and provides guidance and monitors corps stockage of AIMI. Materiel managers of this division are responsible for managing a variety of supplies and materiel. Equipment includes materiel for aircraft and airdrop, avionics, aircraft armament, and related test equipment.

ORGANIZATION

The aviation division is organized as shown in figure 8-1. Functions of each branch are discussed in the following paragraphs. A functional branch breakdown within the



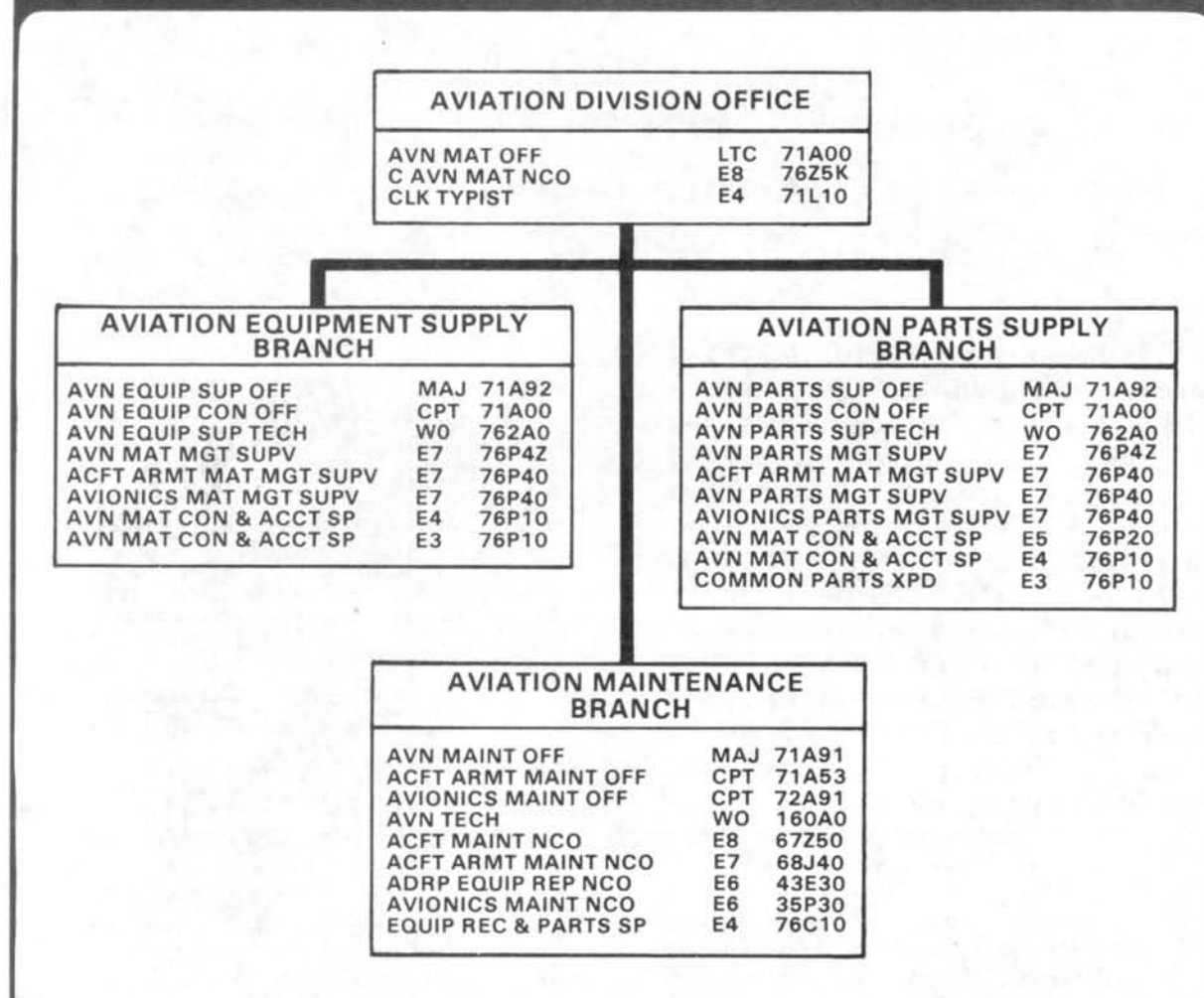
division permits special management of assigned commodities. This type of management provides centralized control of decentralized operations.

AVIATION DIVISION OFFICE**PERSONNEL**

The personnel assigned to the aviation division office consist of the aviation materiel officer, a chief aviation materiel NCO, and a clerk typist.

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AVIATION MAINTENANCE BRANCH	8-4

FIGURE 8-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF AVIATION DIVISION

FUNCTIONS

The aviation materiel officer (with the advice and assistance of the branch chiefs) plans, directs, and supervises the division's operations. Together they manage the day-to-day aviation assets of the corps and aviation equipment to include repair parts and specialized equipment that is issued with the aviation equipment. The aviation materiel officer refers materiel problems that deviate from the routine to the COSCOM ACoS, materiel, as directed by the MMC com-

mander. The ACoS, materiel, coordinates materiel management problems that require top-level decisions with the corps G4.

The chief aviation materiel sergeant is the senior NCO in the division. Responsibilities of the senior NCO include—

- Maintenance of suspenses.
- Maintenance of administrative files.
- Personnel accountability.

The clerk typist performs routine administrative functions. Working under the supervision of the senior NCO and aviation materiel officer, the clerk typist—

- Receives, sorts, and distributes all division work to the appropriate individual/branch.

- Assists the division NCO in maintaining suspenses.

- Types recurring reports.

- Assists the NCO in maintaining administrative files.

AVIATION EQUIPMENT SUPPLY BRANCH

Aviation equipment supply for the corps is managed by the aviation equipment supply branch. This branch manages day-to-day aviation equipment supply support for aircraft and airdrop, avionics, aircraft armament, and related test equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the aviation equipment supply branch are shown in figure 8-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The commodity managers of the aviation equipment supply branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, aviation division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Establish realistic requisitioning objectives and initiate timely review of requisitioning objectives through supply control studies.
- Maintain stock record accountability for class VII supplies within the corps.
- Insure that timely supply support is provided to the customer.
- Monitor requisition objectives created by the automated supply system in use

(SAILS) and establish mandatory stockage levels for items that are not automatically stocked, stored, and issued through the SAILS software program.

- Monitor the functions of the automated supply system to insure that timely supply support is provided to customer units.
- Develop operating procedures and prepare distribution plans.
- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-1, AR 710-2, and TM 38-L03 series for operation of the stock record account.

This branch is responsible for management of class VII requisitions for TOE equipment to include—

- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Providing assistance to the equipment authorization branch, service support division, on cross-leveling of aviation equipment already in the corps.
- Recognizing TOE/MTOE shortages and taking actions to fill requisitions.
- Coordinating with TAMMC and NICPs to fill requisitions.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.

AVIATION PARTS SUPPLY BRANCH

The aviation parts supply branch manages the day-to-day supply actions for aviation equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the aviation parts supply branch are shown in figure 8-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, aviation division. In carrying out their responsibilities they—

- Recommend the cross-leveling of repair parts.
- Review output from the MCS module of the MRM system to monitor all aspects of supply to include determination of trends in operational readiness.

- Maintain class IX ASLs.

This branch is responsible for—

- Managing all aviation repair parts (class IX).
- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.
- Performing follow-up on day-to-day SAILS transactions.

Requisitions for repair parts are initiated by corps AVIM units and DISCOM MMCs. These requirements are placed directly on the COSCOM MMC. If the repair parts companies within the COSCOM do not have required items or quantities on hand, the COSCOM MMC transmits the requirement to CONUS NICPs. (Requirements for selected items that are controlled by the TAMMC, however, flow to the TAMMC.)

AVIATION MAINTENANCE BRANCH

FUNCTIONS

The aviation maintenance branch manages the maintenance system for aviation equipment managed by the aviation division. The maintenance managers of the branch form a single point of contact for maintenance management of aviation equipment in the corps.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the aviation maintenance branch are shown in figure 8-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, aviation division.

In carrying out their responsibilities, the personnel of the aviation maintenance branch—

- Develop, in coordination with the aviation equipment supply and repair parts branches, instructions for AVIM units relative to evacuation of unserviceable aircraft requiring higher level maintenance. Similarly, the branch develops instructions for transportation aircraft maintenance battalions in the COSCOM

relative to the evacuation of unserviceable aviation materiel and scrap. Under automated procedures, such instructions are developed and provided to the ADPC which provides shipping instructions to the AVIM units.

- Provide guidance to the C&C elements relative to processing of aviation materiel.
- Provide information to COSCOM AVIM units relative to repair priorities.
- Provide data to COSCOM staff and higher headquarters on production, deadlines, and problem areas.
- Inform COSCOM and corps aviation units of data and report requirements from corps G4 in the area of maintenance management.
- Coordinate with the supply branch on repair parts requirements for maintenance

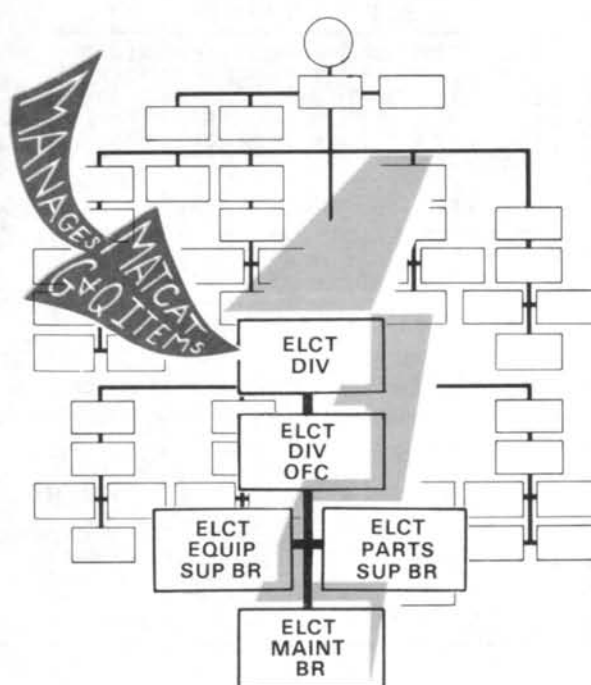
of specific items that may be in short supply and requirements for cannibalization, controlled exchange, or parts fabrication.

- Make recommendations on the tailoring of units and the forming of like sections from several units for the performance of high-priority maintenance.
- Review reports and data submitted by subordinate AVIM units and division support commands. The branch personnel provide copies of these reports or extracts for use by the maintenance staff. They evaluate reports and listings processed by the ADPC and provide such reports and listings, as well as appropriate recommendations, to the ACofS, materiel.
- Act as expeditors in problem areas when estimated delivery date is unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER 9

Electronics Division

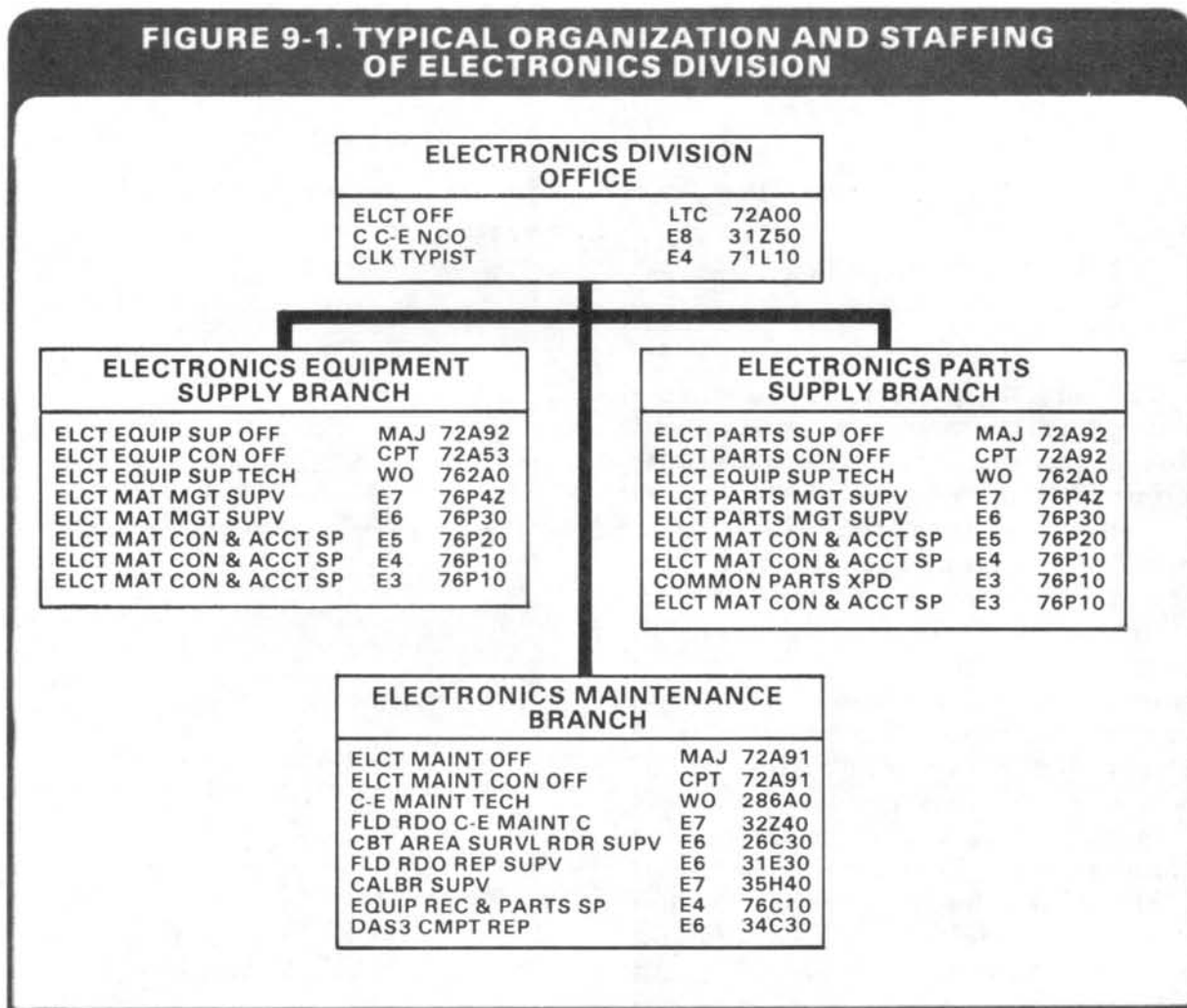
The electronics division performs integrated materiel management for communications equipment, communications-electronics intelligence equipment, electronic warfare, combat surveillance, target acquisition, and night vision equipment. This division is also responsible for photographic and microfilming equipment, ADP, and radar (excluding that used in fire control and fire coordination of missile and air defense systems assigned to another division for management). This division's responsibility includes meteorological and electronic radiological detection materiel; unique surveillance and EW systems; assigned batteries and electric power generation equipment; test equipment which is a part of, or used with, assigned materiel; and other electronic materiel throughout the corps. The division manages MATCAT G and Q items.

**ORGANIZATION**

The electronics division is organized as shown in figure 9-1. Functions of each branch

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FIGURE 9-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF ELECTRONICS DIVISION

are discussed in the following paragraphs. A functional branch breakdown within the division permits special management of assigned commodities. This type of management provides centralized control of decentralized operations.

ELECTRONICS DIVISION OFFICE

PERSONNEL

The personnel assigned to the electronics division office consist of the electronics

officer, a chief communications-electronics NCO, and a clerk typist.

FUNCTIONS

The electronics officer (with the advice and assistance of the branch chiefs) plans, directs, and supervises the division's operations. Together they process requisitions, program maintenance, cross-level resources, and manage day-to-day electronic equipment assets of the corps. The electronics officer refers materiel problems that deviate from the routine to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, as directed by the MMC commander. The

ACofS, materiel, coordinates materiel management problems that require top-level decisions with the corps G4.

The chief communications electronics sergeant is the senior NCO in the division. Responsibilities of the senior NCO include—

- Maintenance of suspenses.
- Maintenance of administrative files.
- Personnel accountability.

The clerk typist performs routine admin-

istrative functions. Working under the supervision of the senior NCO and the electronics officer, the clerk typist—

- Receives, sorts, and distributes all division work to the appropriate individual/branch.
- Assists the division NCO in maintaining suspenses.
- Types recurring reports.
- Assists the NCO in maintaining administrative files.

ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT SUPPLY BRANCH

The electronics equipment supply branch manages the day-to-day supply actions for electronics equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the electronics equipment supply branch are shown in figure 9-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, electronics division. In carrying out their responsibilities they—

- Establish realistic requisitioning objectives and initiate timely review of requisitioning objectives through supply control studies.
- Maintain stock record accountability for class VII supplies within the corps.
- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-1, AR 710-2, and TM 38-L03 series for operation of the stock record account.
- Develop operating procedures and prepare distribution plans.

- Monitor requisition objectives created by the automated supply system in use (SAILS) and establish mandatory stockage levels for items that are not automatically stocked, stored, and issued through the SAILS software program.
- Monitor the functions of the automated supply system to insure that timely supply support is provided to customer units.

This branch is responsible for management of class VII requisitions for TOE equipment to include—

- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Providing assistance to the equipment authorization branch, service support division, on cross-leveling of electronics equipment already in the corps.
- Recognizing TOE/MTOE shortages and taking actions to fill requisitions.
- Coordinating with TAMMC and NICPs to fill requisitions.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.

ELECTRONICS PARTS SUPPLY BRANCH

The electronics parts supply branch manages the day-to-day supply of electronics parts for electronic equipment managed by the electronics division. This branch processes and controls documents sent to or received from storage sites.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the electronics parts supply branch are shown in figure 9-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; MMC commander; and the chief, electronics division. In carrying out their responsibilities they—

- Recommend the cross-leveling of repair parts.
- Review output from the MCS module of the MRM system to monitor all aspects of supply to include determination of trends in operational readiness.
- Maintain class IX ASLs.

This branch is responsible for—

- Managing all electronics repair parts (class IX).
- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.
- Performing follow-up on day-to-day SAILS transactions.

Requisitions for repair parts are initiated by COSCOM intermediate (DS) maintenance units and DISCOM MMCs. These requirements are placed directly on the electronics parts supply branch. If the repair parts companies within the COSCOM do not have the required items or quantities on hand, the COSCOM MMC transmits the requirement to CONUSNICPs. (Requirements for selected items that are controlled by the TAMMC, however, flow to the TAMMC.) The COSCOM MMC may laterally transfer stocks to meet urgent demands or direct redistribution of stocks from activities that reflect an excess of those stocks.

ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE BRANCH

The electronics maintenance branch manages the maintenance system for electronics equipment managed by the electronics division. The maintenance managers of the branch form a single point of contact for maintenance management of electronics equipment in the corps.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the electronics maintenance branch are shown in figure 9-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest

TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, electronics division.

In carrying out their responsibilities, the personnel of the electronics maintenance branch—

- In coordination with the electronics equipment supply and repair parts branches, develop instructions for intermediate (DS) maintenance units relative to evacuation of unserviceable equipment requiring higher level maintenance. Similarly, the branch develops instructions for maintenance battalions in the COSCOM relative to the evacuation of unserviceable electronics materiel and scrap. Under automated procedures, such instructions are developed and provided to the ADPC which provides shipping instructions to maintenance units.
- Provide guidance to the C&C elements of the maintenance battalions relative to processing of electronics materiel.
- Provide information to COSCOM maintenance units relative to repair priorities.
- Provide data to COSCOM staff and higher headquarters on production, deadlines, and problem areas.
- Inform COSCOM and corps electronics units of data and report requirements

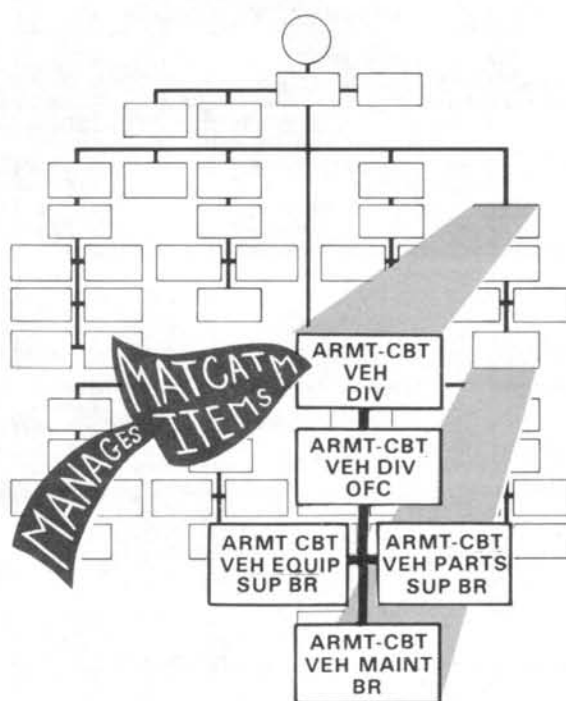
from corps G4 in the area of maintenance management.

- Coordinate with the supply branch on repair parts requirements for maintenance of specific items that may be in short supply and requirements for controlled cannibalization or parts fabrication.
- Make recommendations on the tailoring of units and the forming of like sections from several units for the performance of high-priority maintenance.
- Review reports and data submitted by subordinate maintenance units and division support commands. The branch personnel provide copies of these reports or extracts for use by the maintenance staff. They evaluate reports and listings processed by the ADPC and provide such reports and listings, as well as appropriate recommendations, to the ACofS, materiel.
- Act as expeditors in problem areas when estimated delivery date is unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER 10

Armament-Combat Vehicle Division

The armament-combat vehicle division performs integrated materiel management for armament (weapons) and combat vehicles. Materiel supported includes artillery weapons; individual and crew-served weapons; combat vehicles; fire control equipment (excluding that integral to missile systems and air defense fire coordination systems); common-type armament tools and common-type armament tool and shop sets; and test equipment that is a part of or used with, assigned materiel. This division is also responsible for tanks and nonelectronic NBC protection devices (less protective clothing and decontamination apparatus). The division manages MATCATM items.

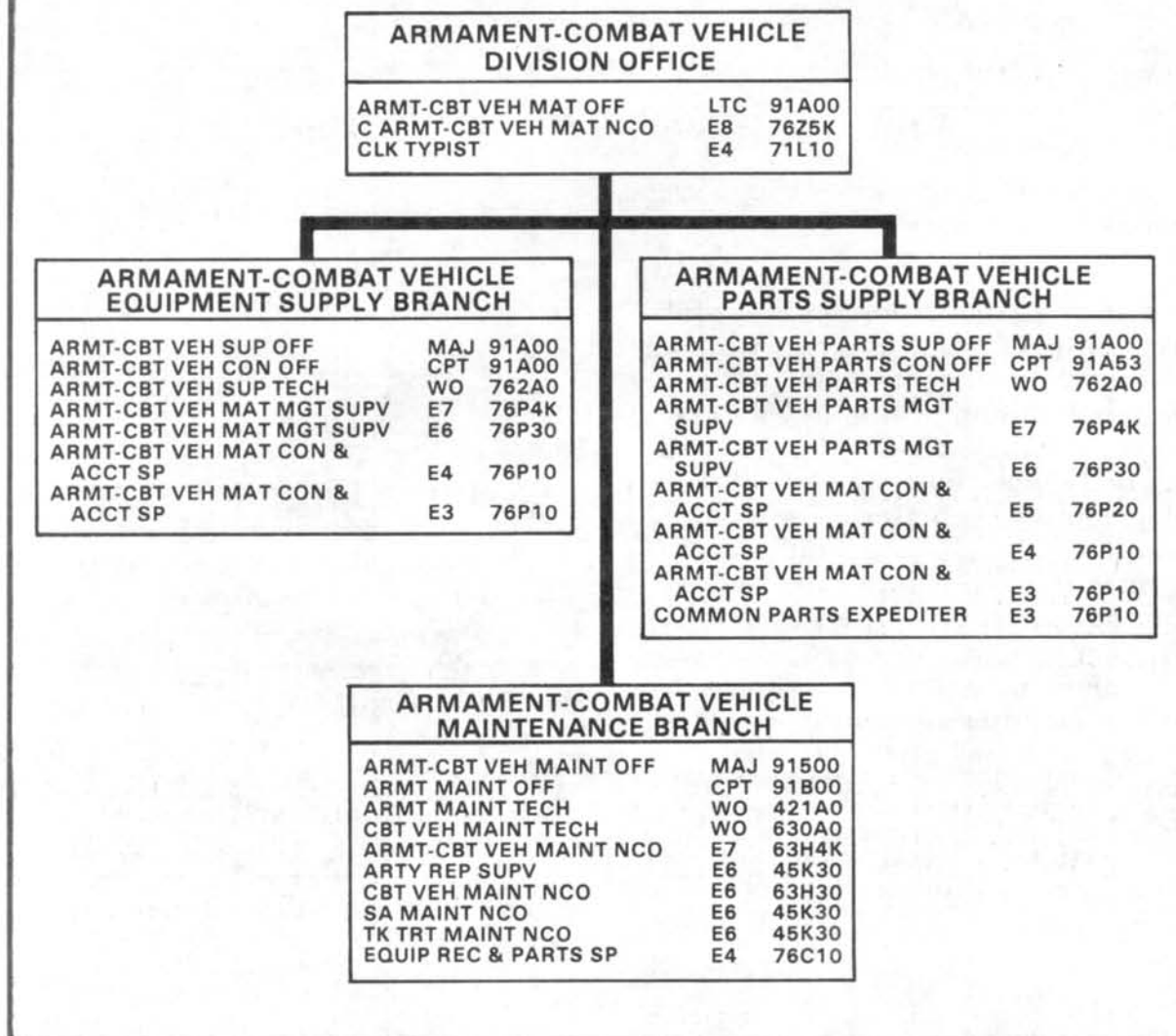


ORGANIZATION

The armament-combat vehicle division is organized as shown in figure 10-1. Functions of each branch are discussed in the following paragraphs. A functional branch breakdown within the division permits special management of assigned commodities. This type of management provides centralized control of decentralized operations.

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ARMAMENT-COMBAT VEHICLE	
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ARMAMENT-COMBAT VEHICLE	
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FIGURE 10-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF ARMAMENT-COMBAT VEHICLE DIVISION



ARMAMENT-COMBAT VEHICLE DIVISION OFFICE

PERSONNEL

The personnel assigned to the armament-combat vehicle division office consist of the armament combat vehicle materiel officer, a chief armament-combat materiel NCO, and a clerk-typist.

FUNCTIONS

The armament-combat vehicle materiel officer (with the advice and assistance of the branch chiefs) plans, directs, and supervises the division's operations. Together they process requisitions, program maintenance,

cross-level resources, and manage day-to-day armament-combat vehicle assets of the corps. The armament-combat vehicle materiel officer refers materiel problems that deviate from the routine to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, as directed by the MMC commander. The ACofS, materiel, coordinates materiel management problems that require top-level decisions with the corps G4.

The chief armament-combat materiel sergeant is the senior NCO in the division. Responsibilities of the senior NCO include—

- Maintenance of suspenses.
- Maintenance of administrative files.
- Personnel accountability.

The clerk typist performs routine administrative functions. Working under the supervision of the senior NCO and the armament-combat vehicle materiel officer, the clerk typist—

- Receives, sorts, and distributes all division work to the appropriate individual/branch.
- Assists the division NCO in maintaining suspenses.
- Types recurring reports.
- Assists the NCO in maintaining administrative files.

ARMAMENT-COMBAT VEHICLE EQUIPMENT SUPPLY BRANCH

The armament-combat vehicle equipment supply branch manages the day-to-day supply actions for armament-combat vehicle equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the armament-combat vehicle equipment supply branch are shown in figure 10-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, armament-combat vehicle division. In carrying out their responsibilities they—

- Establish realistic requisitioning objectives and initiate timely review of requisitioning objectives through supply control studies.
- Maintain stock record accountability for class VII supplies within the corps.

- Develop operating procedures and prepare distribution plans.
- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-1, AR 710-2, and TM 38-L03 series for operation of the stock record account.
- Monitor requisition objectives created by the automated supply system in use (SAILS) and establish mandatory stockage levels for items that are not automatically stocked, stored, and issued through the SAILS software program.
- Monitor the functions of the automated supply system to insure that timely supply support is provided to customer units.

This branch is responsible for management of class VII requisitions for TOE equipment to include—

- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Providing assistance to the equipment authorization branch, service support

division, on cross-leveling of armament-combat vehicle equipment already in the corps.

- Recognizing TOE/MTOE shortages and taking actions to fill requisitions.

- Coordinating with TAMMC and NICPs to fill requisitions.

- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.

ARMAMENT-COMBAT VEHICLE PARTS SUPPLY BRANCH

The armament-combat vehicle parts supply branch manages the day-to-day supply of armament-combat vehicle parts managed by the armament-combat vehicle division. This branch processes and controls documents sent to or received from storage sites.

of supply to include determination of trends in operational readiness.

This branch is responsible for—

- Managing all armament-combat vehicle repair parts (class IX).
- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.
- Performing follow-up on day-to-day SAILS transactions.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the armament-combat vehicle parts supply branch are shown in figure 10-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, armament-combat vehicle division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Maintain class IX ASLs.
- Recommend the cross-leveling of repair parts.
- Review output from the MCS module of the MRM system to monitor all aspects

Requisitions for repair parts are initiated by corps intermediate (DS) maintenance units and DISCOM MMCs. These requirements are placed directly on the COSCOM MMC. If the repair parts companies within the COSCOM do not have the required items or quantities on hand, the COSCOM MMC transmits the requirement to CONUS NICPs. (Requirements for selected items that are controlled by the TAMMC, however, flow to the TAMMC.) The COSCOM MMC may laterally transfer stocks to meet urgent demands or direct redistribution of stocks from activities that reflect an excess of those stocks.

ARMAMENT-COMBAT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE BRANCH

The armament-combat vehicle maintenance branch manages the maintenance system in support of vehicles managed by the armament-combat vehicle division. The

maintenance managers of the branch form a single point of contact for maintenance management of armament-combat vehicle equipment in the corps.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the armament-combat vehicle maintenance branch are shown in figure 10-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACoS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, armament-combat vehicle division.

In carrying out their responsibilities, the personnel of the armament-combat vehicle maintenance branch—

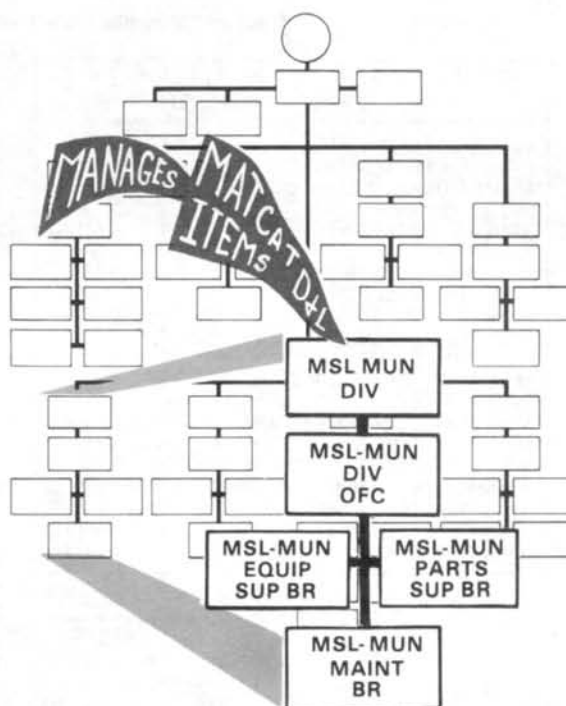
- In coordination with the armament-combat vehicle supply and repair parts branches, develop instructions for maintenance units relative to evacuation of unserviceable equipment requiring higher level maintenance. Similarly, the branch develops instructions for maintenance battalions in the COSCOM relative to the evacuation of unserviceable armament-combat vehicle materiel and scrap. Under automated procedures, such instructions are developed and provided to the ADPC which provides shipping instructions to maintenance units.
- Provide guidance to the C&C elements relative to processing of armament-combat vehicle materiel.

- Provide information to COSCOM maintenance units relative to repair priorities.
- Provide data to COSCOM staff and higher headquarters on production, deadlines, and problem areas.
- Inform COSCOM and corps armament-combat vehicle units of data and report requirements from corps G4 in the area of maintenance management.
- Coordinate with the supply branch on repair parts requirements for maintenance of specific items that may be in short supply and requirements for controlled cannibalization or parts fabrication.
- Make recommendations on the tailoring of units and the forming of like sections from several units for the performance of high-priority maintenance.
- Review reports and data submitted by subordinate units and division support commands. The branch personnel provide copies of these reports or extracts for use by the maintenance staff. They evaluate reports and listings processed by the ADPE and provide such reports and listings, as well as appropriate recommendations, to the ACoS, materiel.
- Act as expeditors in problem areas when estimated delivery date is unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER 11

Missile-Munitions Division

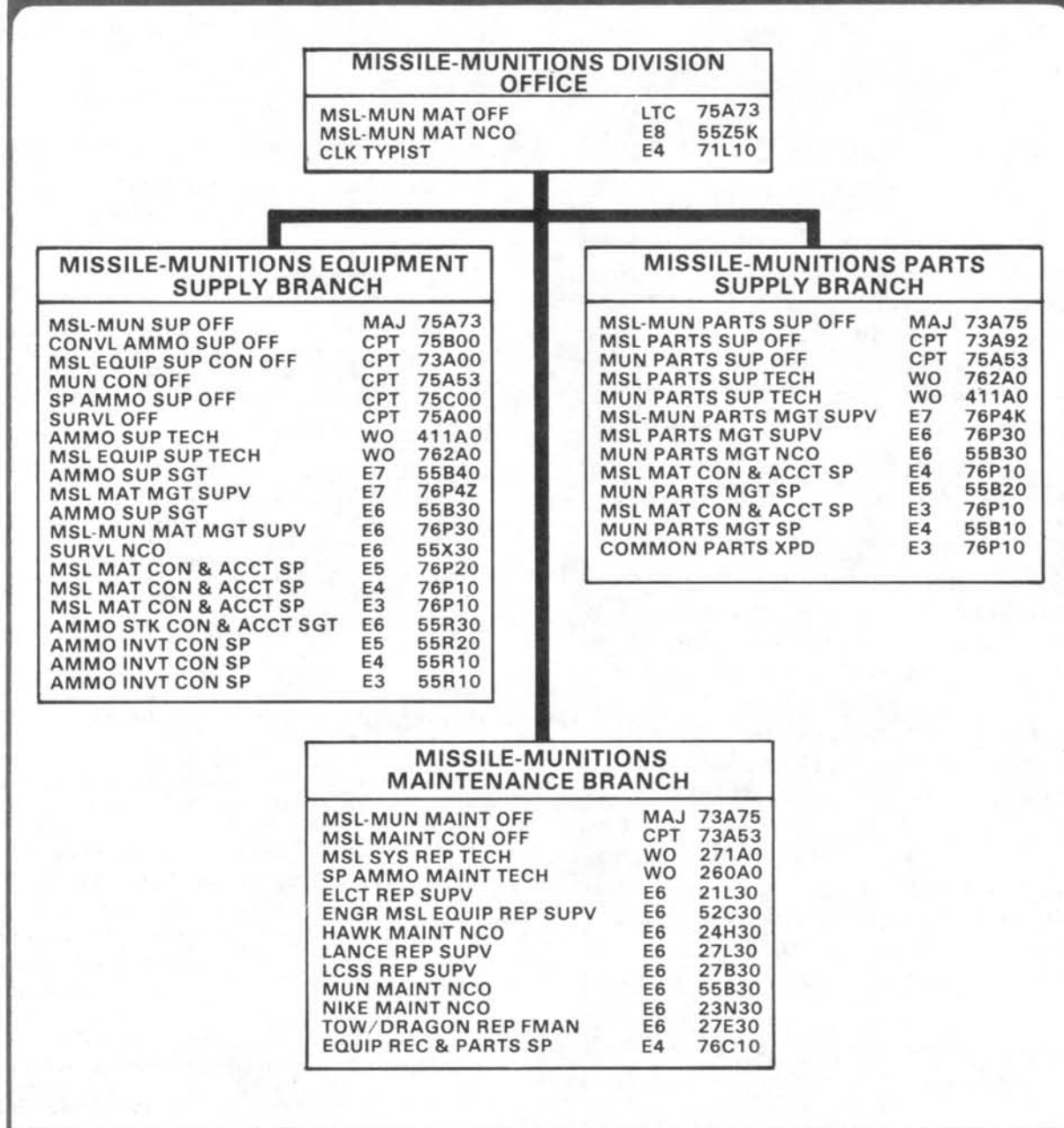
This division performs integrated materiel management for missiles, munitions, and special weapons. The missile materiel includes rockets, guided missiles, ballistic missiles, target missiles, missile fire coordination equipment, and related special purpose and multi-system test equipment. Test equipment which is a part of, or used with, assigned materiel, missile launching and ground support equipment, and missile fire control equipment is also included. The munitions materiel includes non-nuclear ammunition, rocket and missile warhead sections, demolition munitions, mines, bombs, grenades, pyrotechnics, boosters, and JATO units. Other types of materiel include propellant-activated devices; clips, links, and factory-loaded magazines for non-nuclear ammunition; and related components and equipment. The division manages MATCAT D and L items.



ORGANIZATION

The missile-munitions division is organized as shown in figure 11-1. Functions of

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FIGURE 11-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF MISSILE-MUNITIONS DIVISION

each branch are discussed in the following paragraphs. A functional branch breakdown within the division permits special manage-

ment of assigned commodities. This type of management provides centralized control of decentralized operations.

MISSILE-MUNITIONS DIVISION OFFICE

PERSONNEL

The personnel assigned to the missile-munitions division office consist of the missile-munitions materiel officer, a missile-munitions materiel NCO, and a clerk-typist.

FUNCTIONS

The missile-munitions materiel officer (with the advice and assistance of the branch chiefs) plans, directs, and supervises the division's operations. Together they process requisitions, program maintenance, cross-level resources, and manage day-to-day missile and munition logistics assets of the corps. The missile-munitions materiel officer refers materiel problems that deviate from the routine to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, as directed by the MMC commander. The ACofS, materiel, coordinates materiel management problems that require top-level decisions with the corps G4.

The chief missile-munitions materiel sergeant is the senior NCO in the division. Responsibilities of the senior NCO include—

- Maintenance of suspenses.
- Maintenance of administrative files.
- Personnel accountability.

The clerk typist performs routine administrative functions. Working under the supervision of the senior NCO and the missile-munitions materiel officer, the clerk typist—

- Receives, sorts, and distributes all division work to the appropriate individual/branch.
- Assists the division NCO in maintaining suspenses.
- Types recurring reports.
- Assists the NCO in maintaining administrative files.

MISSILE-MUNITIONS EQUIPMENT SUPPLY BRANCH

The missile-munitions equipment supply branch manages the day-to-day supply actions for missile and munitions equipment. This branch processes and controls documents sent to or received from storage sites.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the missile-munitions equipment supply branch are shown in figure 11-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief,

missile-munitions division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Monitor requisition objectives created by the automated supply system in use (SAILS) and establish mandatory stock-age levels for items that are not automatically stocked, stored, and issued through the SAILS software program.
- Maintain stock record accountability for class VII supplies within the corps.
- Recommend appropriate controlled supply rates for different combat situations, in coordination with corps staff.
- Keep the commander continuously advised on available and in-motion stock as well as potential problem areas.

- Based upon corps guidance, redirect class V munitions while enroute, when higher priority mission dictates.
- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-1, AR 710-2, and TM 38-L03 series for operation of the stock record account.
- Monitor the functions of the automated supply system to insure that timely supply support is provided to customer units.

This branch is responsible for management of class VII requisitions for TOE equipment to include—

- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.

- Providing assistance to the equipment authorization branch, service support division, on cross-leveling of missile-munitions equipment already in the corps.
- Recognizing TOE/MTOE shortages and taking actions to fill requisitions.
- Coordinating with TAMMC and NICPs to fill requisitions.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.
- Consolidating stock status reports from ammunition storage locations.
- Computing authorized levels.
- Maintaining the status of ammunition on hand or being throughput from the corps area.

MISSILE-MUNITIONS PARTS SUPPLY BRANCH

The missile-munitions parts supply branch manages the day-to-day supply actions of missile and munitions equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the missile-munitions parts supply branch are shown in figure 11-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, missile munitions division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Maintain class IX ASLs.
- Recommend the cross-leveling of repair parts.
- Review output from the MCS module of the MRM system to monitor all aspects

of supply to include determination of trends in operational readiness.

This branch is responsible for—

- Managing all missile-munitions repair parts (class IX).
- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.
- Performing follow-up on day-to-day SAILS transactions.

Requisitions for repair parts are initiated by corps intermediate (DS) maintenance units and DISCOM MMCs. These requirements are placed directly on the COSCOM MMC. If the repair parts companies within the COSCOM do not have the required items or quantities on hand, the COSCOM MMC transmits the requirement to CONUS NICPs.

(Requirements for selected items that are controlled by the TAMMC, however, flow to the TAMMC.) The COSCOM MMC may lat-

erally transfer stocks to meet urgent demands or direct redistribution of stocks from activities that reflect an excess of those stocks.

MISSILE-MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE BRANCH

The missile-munitions maintenance branch manages the maintenance system for missile and munitions equipment managed by the missile-munitions division. The maintenance managers of the branch form a single point of contact for maintenance management of missile-munitions equipment in the corps.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the missile-munitions maintenance branch are shown in figure 11-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, missile-munitions division.

In carrying out their responsibilities, the personnel of the missile-munitions maintenance branch—

- Develop, in coordination with the missile-munitions equipment supply and parts supply branches, instructions for missile maintenance units relative to evacuation of unserviceable equipment requiring higher level maintenance. Similarly, the branch develops instructions for maintenance battalions in the COSCOM relative to the evacuation of unserviceable missile-munitions material and scrap. Under automated procedures, such instructions are developed and provided to the ADPC which provides shipping instructions to missile maintenance units.

- Provide guidance to the C&C elements relative to processing of missile-munitions materiel.
- Provide information to COSCOM maintenance units relative to repair priorities.
- Advise and coordinate units tasked with repair/maintenance of special munitions (nuclear and chemical).
- Provide data to COSCOM staff and higher headquarters on production, deadlines, and problem areas.
- Inform COSCOM and corps missile munitions units of data and report requirements from corps G4 in the area of maintenance management.
- Coordinate with the supply branch on repair parts requirements for maintenance of specific items that may be in short supply and requirements for controlled cannibalization or parts fabrication.
- Make recommendations on the tailoring of units and the forming of like sections from several units for the performance of high-priority maintenance.
- Review reports and data submitted by subordinate units and division support commands. The branch personnel provide copies of these reports or extracts for use by the maintenance staff. They evaluate reports and listings processed by the ADPC and provide such reports and listings, as well as appropriate recommendations, to the ACofS, materiel.
- Act as expeditors in problem areas when estimated delivery date is unsatisfactory.

CHAPTER 12

Automotive Division

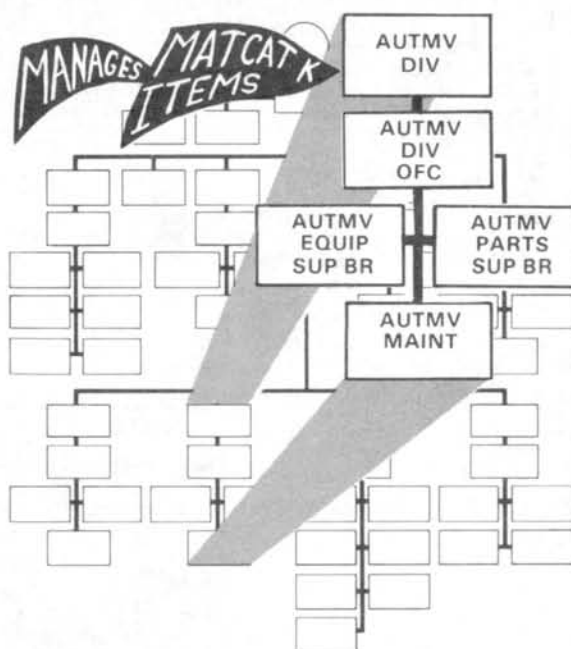
The automotive division performs integrated materiel management for automotive equipment. This includes management for tactical wheeled and general-purpose vehicles, construction and materials handling equipment, and test equipment that is a part of, or used with, assigned materiel. The division manages MATCAT K items.

ORGANIZATION

The automotive division is organized as shown in figure 12-1. Operations and functions of each branch are discussed in the following paragraphs. A functional branch breakdown within the division permits special management of assigned commodities.

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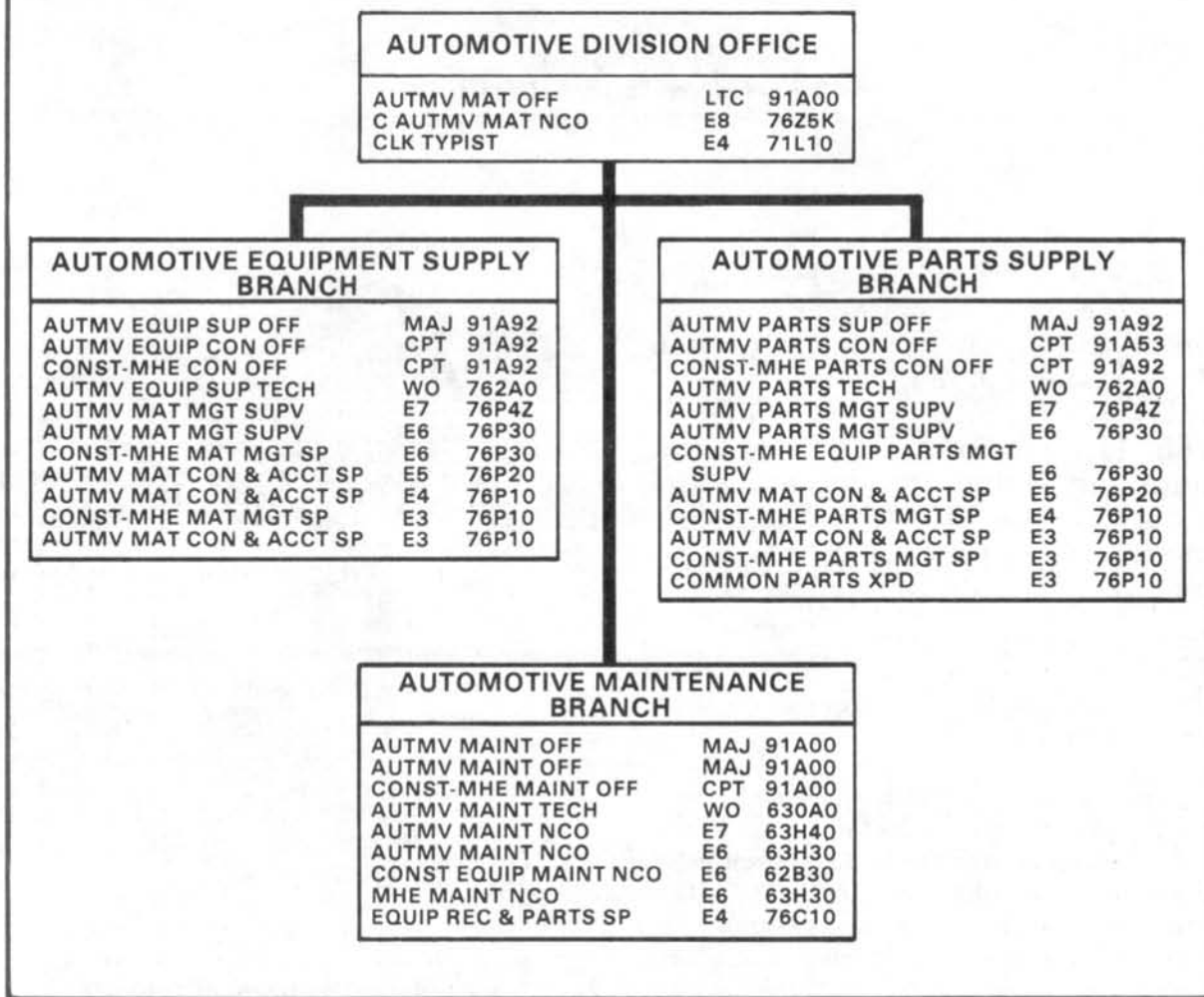
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This type of management provides centralized control of decentralized operations.

**AUTOMOTIVE DIVISION
OFFICE****PERSONNEL**

The personnel assigned to the automotive division office consist of the automotive materiel officer, a chief automotive materiel NCO, and a clerk typist.

FIGURE 12-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF AUTOMOTIVE DIVISION

FUNCTIONS

The automotive materiel officer (with the advice and assistance of the branch chiefs) plans, directs, and supervises the division's operations. Together they process requisitions that require managers' action/approval, program maintenance, cross-level resources, and manage day-to-day automotive assets of the corps. The automotive materiel officer refers materiel problems that

deviate from the routine to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, as directed by the MMC commander. The ACofS, materiel, coordinates materiel management problems that require top-level decisions with the corps G4.

The chief automotive materiel sergeant is the senior NCO in the division. Responsibilities of the senior NCO include—

- Maintenance of suspenses.
- Maintenance of administrative files.
- Personnel accountability.

The clerk typist performs routine administrative functions. Working under the supervision of the senior NCO and the automotive materiel officer, the clerk typist—

- Receives, sorts, and distributes all division work to the appropriate individual/branch.
- Assists the division NCO in maintaining suspenses.
- Types recurring reports.
- Assists the NCO in maintaining administrative files.

AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT SUPPLY BRANCH

The automotive equipment supply branch manages the day-to-day supply of automotive equipment managed by the automotive division. This branch processes and controls documents sent to or received from storage sites.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the automotive equipment supply branch are shown in figure 12-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, automotive division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Establish realistic requisitioning objectives and initiate timely review of requisitioning objectives through supply control studies.
- Maintain stock record accountability for class VII supplies within the corps.
- Develop operating procedures and prepare distribution plans.
- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-1, AR 710-2, and TM 38-L03

series for operation of the stock record account.

- Monitor requisition objectives created by the automated supply system in use (SAILS) and establish mandatory stockage levels for items that are not automatically stocked, stored, and issued through the SAILS software program.
- Monitor the functions of the automated supply system to insure that timely supply support is provided to customer units.

This branch is responsible for management of class VII requisitions for TOE equipment to include—

- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Providing assistance to the equipment authorization branch, service support division, on cross-leveling of automotive equipment already in the corps.
- Recognizing TOE/MTOE shortages and taking actions to fill requisitions.
- Coordinating with TAMMC and NICPs to fill requisitions.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS SUPPLY BRANCH

The automotive parts supply branch manages the day-to-day supply actions for automotive equipment.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the automotive parts supply branch are shown in figure 12-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, automotive division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Maintain class IX ASLs.
- Recommend cross-leveling of repair parts.
- Review output from the MCS module of the MRM system to monitor all aspects of supply to include determination of trends in operational readiness.

This branch is responsible for—

- Managing all automotive repair parts (class IX).
- Processing requisitions on a daily basis and taking follow-up actions as required.
- Handling corps-wide distribution problems.
- Performing follow-up on day-to-day SAILS transactions.

Requisitions for repair parts are initiated by corps intermediate (DS) maintenance units and DISCOM MMCs. These requirements are placed directly on the COSCOM MMC. If the repair parts companies within the COSCOM do not have the required items or quantities on hand, the COSCOM MMC transmits the requirement to CONUSNICPs. (Requirements for selected items that are controlled by the TAMMC, however, flow to the TAMMC.) The COSCOM MMC may laterally transfer stocks to meet urgent demands or direct redistribution of stocks from activities that reflect an excess of those stocks.

AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE BRANCH

The automotive maintenance branch manages the maintenance system for automotive equipment managed by the automotive division. The maintenance managers of the branch form a single point of contact for maintenance management of automotive equipment in the corps.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the automotive maintenance branch are shown in figure 12-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and

the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, automotive division.

In carrying out their responsibilities, the personnel of the automotive maintenance branch—

- Develop, in coordination with the automotive equipment supply and repair parts branches, instructions for maintenance units relative to evacuation of unserviceable equipment requiring higher level maintenance. Similarly, the branch develops instructions for maintenance battalions in the COSCOM relative to the evacuation of unserviceable automotive materiel and scrap. Under automated procedures, such instructions are developed and provided to the ADPC which provides shipping instructions to maintenance units after the latter have reported the unserviceable items to the supply system (through the ADPC).

- Provide guidance to the C&C elements of maintenance units relative to processing of automotive materiel.

- Provide information to COSCOM maintenance units relative to repair priorities.

- Provide data to COSCOM staff and higher headquarters on production, deadlines, and problem areas.

- Inform COSCOM and corps automotive units of data and report requirements from corps G4 in the area of maintenance management.

- Coordinate with the supply branch on repair parts requirements for maintenance of specific items that may be in short supply and requirements for controlled cannibalization or parts fabrication.

- Make recommendations on the tailoring of units and the forming of like sections from several units for the performance of high-priority maintenance.

- Review reports and data submitted by subordinate units and division support commands. The branch personnel provide copies of these reports or extracts for use by the maintenance staff. They evaluate reports and listings processed by the ADPC and provide such reports and listings, as well as appropriate recommendations, to the ACofS, materiel.

- Act as expeditors in problem areas when delivery date is unsatisfactory.

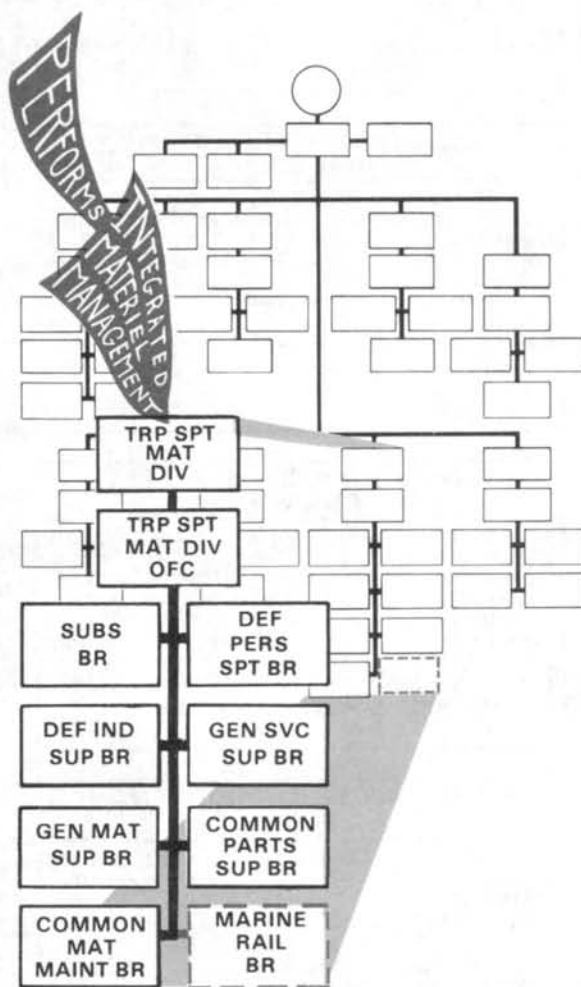
CHAPTER 13

Troop Support Materiel Division

The troop support materiel division performs integrated materiel management for supplies provided to the corps by the US Troop Support Command (less aviation items), DLA (less electronic supplies), and GSA.

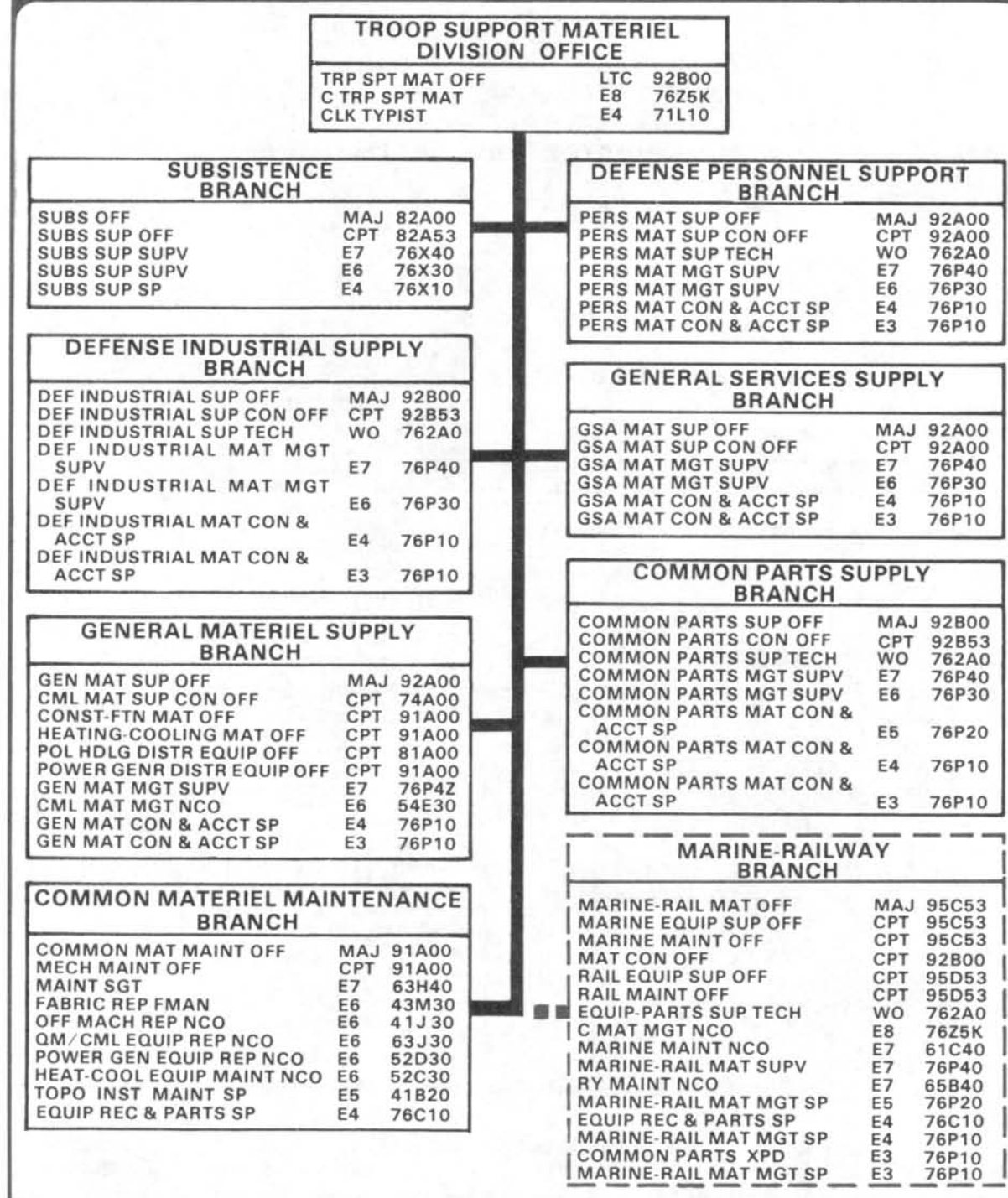
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**ORGANIZATION**

The troop support materiel division is organized as shown in figure 13-1.

**FIGURE 13-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING
OF TROOP SUPPORT MATERIEL DIVISION**



Materiel managers of this division are responsible for managing a variety of supplies and materiel. Equipment includes—

- Surface transportation (other than tactical wheeled and general-purpose vehicles, construction, and materials handling equipment).
- Mapping and geodetic materiel.
- Barrier equipment (excluding mine warfare and demolitions).
- Bridging and river-crossing materiel.
- Petroleum handling and dispensing equipment.

- General materiel and supplies (fire fighting, industrial engines, heating, air conditioning, and water purification equipment).

- Test equipment that is part of or used with assigned materiel.

- Equipment and repair parts common to two or more commodity divisions.

Functions of each branch are discussed in the following paragraphs. A functional branch breakdown within the division permits special management of assigned commodities. This type of management provides centralized control of decentralized operations.

TROOP SUPPORT MATERIEL DIVISION OFFICE

PERSONNEL

The personnel assigned to the troop support materiel division office consist of the troop support materiel officer, a chief troop support materiel NCO, and a clerk typist.

The chief troop support materiel sergeant is the senior NCO in the division. Responsibilities of the senior NCO include—

- Maintenance of suspenses.
- Maintenance of administrative files.
- Personnel accountability.

FUNCTIONS

The troop support materiel officer (with the advice and assistance of the branch chiefs) plans, directs, and supervises the division's operations. Together they process requisitions, program maintenance, cross-level resources, and manage day-to-day troop support materiel assets of the corps. The troop support materiel officer recommends employment of the COSCOM's troop support logistics assets. The troop support materiel officer refers materiel problems that deviate from the routine to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, as directed by the MMC commander. The ACofS, materiel, coordinates materiel management problems that require top-level decisions with the corps G4.

The clerk typist performs routine administrative functions. Working under the supervision of the senior NCO and troop support materiel officer, the clerk typist—

- Receives, sorts, and distributes all division work to the appropriate individual/branch.
- Assists the division NCO in maintaining suspenses.
- Types recurring reports.
- Assists the NCO in maintaining administrative files.

SUBSISTENCE BRANCH

Subsistence for the corps is handled by the troop support materiel division. The subsistence branch manages day-to-day subsistence support requirements, storage and distribution of rations, reports and information needed for routine activity, and planning of menus. The branch manages MATCAT S items.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the subsistence branch are shown in figure 13-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

Personnel of the subsistence branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, and the MMC commander. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Develop operating procedures.
- Analyze subsistence supply operations.
- Recommend changes in the subsistence supply system to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel.
- Maintain visibility of subsistence supplies within the corps area.

The procedures described are wartime procedures. See AR 30-1 for peacetime procedures since they are infinitely different from wartime.

Daily operations of the subsistence personnel include directing storage and distribution of subsistence and reviewing and analyzing demands. They evaluate and balance work loads and resources of subsistence supply units in the combat zone.

Subsistence personnel monitor processing of class I requisitions from the DMMCs and

nondivisional DSUs and direct the corps general supply company to ship the items. Directions to the GSU are in the form of MROs, one for each line item shipped. The necessary data for the MROs are punched into a card which is placed in a transceiver communicating with the GSU. The GSU receiver prints out an identical card.

Subsistence personnel coordinate with the COSCOM MCC and GSU to make sure that supplies are loaded and transported as requested. Subsistence personnel coordinate with the transportation officer to insure that MROs are acted upon in a timely manner.

COSCOM MMC subsistence personnel communicate by transceiver directly with the TAMMC class I manager. The COSCOM MMC sends periodic replenishment requisitions to the TAMMC or NICP for supply action from the COMMZ or CONUS. Required subsistence items are then shipped to the corps area GSU or direct to the user when possible.

The corps general supply company stores and maintains both the operating and corps reserve class I stocks. The reserve stocks during wartime should consist of 5 to 7 DOFS. Stockage levels are coordinated with the GSU; the subsistence personnel in the MMC; the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; and the corps G4.

Subsistence personnel should be knowledgeable of the capabilities of the transportation system and its ability to transport various types of rations. If "A" rations are to be served, the general supply company and the transportation system will need to be augmented with cold stores and refrigeration vans or containers to handle perishable subsistence. Class VI items will be issued as sundry packs to supported units in the same manner as class I.

Subsistence personnel should also be prepared to coordinate distribution of potable water. Water is processed and distributed within divisions by using their own assets. Usually, potable water supply throughout the corps is on a demand basis from water supply points. When divisions, ACRs, and separate brigades are unable to provide sufficient water, water supply will be provided by the COSCOM. Subsistence personnel will develop plans for processing

requirements and distribution based on needs of the corps.

When operating in an arid environment, COSCOM water supply units will distribute water. Management and control of water supply units will be performed by the petroleum division in a manner parallel to procedures used for distribution of class III bulk petroleum.

DEFENSE PERSONNEL SUPPORT BRANCH

The defense personnel support branch manages those personnel supplies originating with the Defense Personnel Support Center (less subsistence and medical). This branch manages requirements for class II (not maintenance related) supplies. This includes clothing, individual equipment, tents and tarpaulins, and associated textile fabrics. This branch manages MATCAT F items.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the defense personnel support branch are shown in figure 13-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

Personnel of the defense personnel support branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, troop support materiel division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-2 for operation of the stock record account.

- Develop operating procedures for clothing and issue facilities.
- Analyze personnel supply support operations.
- Control established critical and sensitive items, where applicable.
- Prepare distribution plans.
- Comply with formats and procedures outlined in AR 725-50 for maintaining supplies and equipment.
- Recommend changes in the personnel supply support system to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel.

Routine operations of the branch include directing storage and distribution of class II supplies, reviewing and analyzing demands, and passing requirements to the TAMMC (NICP during peacetime).

Requisitions (computer output listings) for personnel support items are received in the COSCOM MMC from DMMCs and non-divisional supply support activities. Each requisition is processed by the input/output branch of the logistics automation systems support office. After the requisitions are

processed, printouts (computer output listings) are sent to the defense personnel support branch. Branch personnel check the requisitions (computer output listings) to—

- Determine if an item is on the command controlled and regulated items list.
- Assure correct use of issue priority designators.
- Determine if the unit is authorized to requisition the item(s).
- Insure that quantity requested does not exceed authorized allowances.

When requisitions (computer output listings) have been reviewed, they are sent to the input/output branch for preparation of shipping directives. MROs or shipping directives are sent to the general supply company. The general supply company issues the supplies to the DSUs and sends activity summaries to the MMC. Personnel at the MMC maintain the stock record account while the GSU receives, stores, and issues the supplies. Transportation to deliver the supplies is coordinated by class II managers through the MCC or supporting transportation activity.

When required supplies are not available at the GSU, requisitions are passed to the

TAMMC. In coordination with a distribution plan prepared by the MMC, incoming shipments proceed as far forward as feasible. The goal is to bypass intermediate storage locations and use the DSS to throughput supplies to the user.

A command controlled and regulated class II items list is prepared by the defense personnel support branch. Guidance for preparation of the list is provided by the COSCOM ACofS, materiel. Copies of the list are sent to DMMCs, to nondivisional DSUs, and to the general supply company. Requests for items on the list must be processed through command channels. The branch controls issue and distribution of the supplies and the GSU releases supplies only when it receives an MRO with appropriate instructions.

Stockage policy for personnel support items is maintained in accordance with guidance established by the COSCOM ACofS, materiel. Class II operating and reserve stocks (less maintenance related items) of personnel support supplies are stored and maintained by the general supply company. Reserve stocks during wartime should consist of 4 to 7 DOFS. Materiel support personnel coordinate supply levels with the COSCOM GSU and TAMMC.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY BRANCH

PERSONNEL

The defense industrial supply branch manages those industrial supplies originating with the Defense Industrial Supply Center. Supplies in this category include (but are not limited to) bearings; blocks, tackle, rigging, and slings; chain and wire rope; common and miscellaneous hardware; and iron and steel bars, rods, and scrap. This branch manages MATCAT T items.

Personnel for the defense industrial supply branch are shown in figure 13-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM

ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and chief, troop support materiel division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Accomplish day-to-day planning for operations.
- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-2 for operation of the stock record account.
- Develop operating procedures for industrial supplies.
- Comply with formats and procedures outlined in AR 725-50 for maintaining supplies and equipment.
- Coordinate and perform liaison functions with DMMCs, nondivisional supply support activities, and NICPs.
- Make continuing analyses of operations and apply corrective action. For example, the branch personnel must be aware of the total ASL lines to be managed, to include zero balance lines, both with and without dues out.
- Make supply and materiel management decisions pertaining to daily operations.

The defense industrial supply branch chief is responsible for the successful operation of the branch. This includes directing storage and distribution of industrial supplies, reviewing and analyzing demands, identifying items requiring intensive management, and performing timely review of ASLs received from DMMCs and nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units. Branch personnel maintain daily coordination with their counterparts at the NICP and with the supply and maintenance

people in the supported supply support activities.

Requirements for industrial supplies flow from both nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units and DMMCs to the industrial supply branch at the MMC. The requirements are checked against the balance on hand in the COSCOM GSUs. MROs or shipping directives are then sent to the appropriate GSU (general supply company or repair parts supply company). The GSU issues the items and sends activity summaries to the supply personnel. Transportation to deliver the supplies is coordinated with the MCC. When the required items are not available in COSCOM GSUs, the industrial supply branch passes the requirements to TAMMC (NICP during peacetime). Incoming shipments from CONUS and COMMZ proceed as far forward as possible, bypassing intermediate storage locations, when feasible.

Requests for command controlled items are submitted through command channels. Upon approval, the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, directs the MMC to release required items. An MRO is sent to the COSCOM GSU (storage activity), which in turn, issues the items to the supported unit. The COSCOM GSU sends activities summaries to the defense industrial supply branch to maintain the stock record account.

Stockage of industrial supplies is in accordance with guidance established by the COSCOM ACofS, materiel. The corps operating and reserve stocks of industrial supplies are stored and maintained by the COSCOM repair parts supply and general supply companies. Supply level of reserve stocks during wartime should consist of 4 to 7 DOFS.

GENERAL SERVICES SUPPLY BRANCH

The general services supply branch manages those supplies originating with

GSA. This branch is concerned with expendable and nonexpendable GSA materiel. This

branch manages MATCATE items. Supplies and equipment managed by this branch include (but are not limited to)—

- Hand and measuring tools, drill bits, taps, dies, and collets.
- Household and office furniture.
- Kitchen utensils, cutlery, and tableware.
- Accounting and calculating machines, typewriters, and office supplies.
- Recreational equipment and musical instruments.
- Packaging and packing materials, personal toiletry articles, and toiletry products.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the general services supply branch are shown in figure 13-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of the general services supply branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, MMC commander; and the chief, troop support materiel division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Establish and review requisitioning objectives based on past demand experience and anticipated requirements.
- Monitor ASL zero balance lines with dues out. Take intensive management action to satisfy these dues out.
- Identify items requiring intensive management and establish procedures to insure that proper and timely actions are taken.

- Establish procedures for processing off-line requisitions and insure that proper formats/procedures are being used.
- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-2 for operation of the stock record account.
- Comply with formats and procedures outlined in AR 725-50 for maintaining supplies and equipment.
- Coordinate and perform liaison functions with DMMCs, nondivisional supply support activities, and NICPs.
- Make continuing analyses of operations and apply corrective action. For example, the branch personnel must be aware of the total ASL lines to be managed, to include zero balance lines, both with and without dues out.

The general services supply branch chief is responsible for the successful operation of the branch. This includes directing storage and distribution of GSA supplies, reviewing and analyzing demands, identifying items requiring intensive management, and performing timely review of ASLs received from DMMCs, COSCOM GSUs, and nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units. The branch personnel maintain liaison with their counterparts at the NICP, as well as with the people in the supported intermediate (DS) maintenance units and supply support activities.

Requisitions for general services supplies flow from DMMCs, nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units, and nondivisional supply support activities to the COSCOM MMC. Requisitions (computer printouts) are received and processed by the input/output branch of the logistics automation systems support office. After the requisitions (computer printouts) are processed, printouts (computer output listings)

are sent to the general services supply branch. The requisitions (computer output listings) are checked to—

- Determine if the unit is authorized the item.
- Insure quantity requested does not exceed authorized allowances.
- Insure correct use of IPD.
- Determine if an item is on the command controlled and regulated items list.

After requisitions (computer printouts) have been reviewed, they are sent to the input/output branch for preparation of shipping directives. MROs or shipping directives are sent to the appropriate COSCOM GSU. Upon receipt of the MRO, the COSCOM GSU (storage activity) issues the supplies to the supported supply or maintenance activity. Transportation to deliver the supplies is coordinated by branch personnel through the MCC or supporting transportation activity.

If supplies are not available at the GSU, requisitions are passed to the TAMMC (NICP during peacetime). Incoming shipments of supplies from the COMMZ proceed as far forward as possible. The goal is to bypass the corps GSU and throughput supplies to the user.

Command controlled and regulated items are handled in the same manner as previously discussed. Requests for controlled items must be processed through command channels. The branch personnel maintain the stock record account and the GSU releases supplies only when it receives MROs.

The general services supply branch maintains a stockage of general supplies in accordance with guidance established by the COSCOM ACofS, materiel. Branch personnel continually evaluate on hand supply assets to determine if they are sufficient to accomplish the mission. The corps operating and reserve stocks of general supplies are stored and maintained by the general supply company. The supply level of reserve stocks during wartime should consist of 4 to 7 DOFS.

GENERAL MATERIEL SUPPLY BRANCH

The general materiel supply branch manages the supply of equipment and parts originating with the US Army Troop Support Command (less aviation and airdrop items). This branch manages MATCAT B items. Troop support materiel consists of—

- Barrier equipment (excluding mine warfare and demolitions).
- Bridging and river-crossing materiel.
- Petroleum handling and dispensing equipment.
- General materiel and supplies (fire fighting, industrial engines, heating, air conditioning, refrigeration, and

water purification equipment).

- Generators, compressors, and field kitchen ranges.
- Water purification sets, shower, bath, laundry, dry cleaning, and bakery equipment.
- Sets, kits, and outfits (includes tool and equipment sets and shop/equipment sets for performing unit and intermediate (DS) maintenance).

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the general materiel supply branch are shown in figure 13-1. Personnel

resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of the general materiel supply branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACoFS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, troop support materiel division. In order for branch personnel to effectively manage the commodities in their MATCAT, various computer output listings are made available for their review and action. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Collect, sort, analyze, and display supply and maintenance data in the form of charts, reports, and briefings.
- Conduct liaison with supported units and activities to provide proper supply support to the customer.
- Establish and review requisitioning objectives based on past demand experience and anticipated requirements.
- Identify items requiring intensive management and establish procedures to insure that proper and timely actions are taken.
- Monitor ASL zero balance lines with dues out. Take intensive management action to satisfy dues out.
- Establish procedures for processing off-line requisitions and insure that proper formats/procedures are being used.
- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-2 for operation of the stock record account.
- Comply with formats and procedures outlined in AR 725-50 for maintaining supplies and equipment.

- Make continuing analyses of operations and apply corrective action. For example, branch personnel must be aware of the total ASL lines to be managed, to include zero balance lines, both with and without dues out.

- Based on corps engineer guidance, establish policy procedures to manage fortification and bridging items.

Routine operations of the general materiel supply branch include directing storage and distribution of troop support materiel, reviewing and analyzing demands, and passing requirements to the TAMMC (NICP during peacetime).

Requisitions for troop support materiel flow from nondivisional supply support units, nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units, and DMMCs to the COSCOM MMC. As requisitions (computer printouts) are received, they are processed by the input/output branch of the logistics automation system support office. After the requisitions (computer printouts) are processed, computer output listings are sent to the general materiel supply branch. The computer output listings (requisitions) are checked to—

- Determine if the unit is authorized the item.
- Insure quantity requested does not exceed authorized allowances.
- Insure correct use of IPDs.
- Determine if an item is on the command controlled and regulated items list.

After appropriate action and review, the listings are sent to the input/output branch for preparation of MROs. MROs or shipping directives are sent to the appropriate COSCOM GSU. The COSCOM GSU issues the supplies to the designated supply support

activity or intermediate (DS) maintenance unit and sends activity summaries to the MMC. Transportation to deliver the supplies is requested through the MCC or supporting transportation unit.

When required supplies are not available at the COSCOM GSU, requisitions are passed to the TAMMC (NICP during peacetime). In coordination with a distribution plan prepared by the COSCOM MMC and TAMMC, incoming supplies proceed as far forward as feasible. The goal is to bypass intermediate storage locations and throughput supplies direct to user.

The COSCOM ACofS, materiel, provides guidance for preparation of the command controlled or regulated items list. Copies of

the list are sent to all supported activities. Requests for items on the list must be processed through command channels. Branch personnel control the items and the COSCOM GSU releases them only when it receives an MRO.

Stockage of MATCAT B items is in accordance with guidance established by the COSCOM ACofS, materiel. Operating and reserve stocks for the corps are stored and maintained by the general supply, heavy materiel, and repair parts supply companies.

The corps peacetime reserve of class IV items should consist of those quantities required to support barrier plans during the first 10 days of war. The wartime level should be determined by the commander based upon planned barrier requirements.

COMMON PARTS SUPPLY BRANCH

The common parts supply branch manages common repair parts originating with the Defense Construction Supply Center. This branch manages all parts for ground forces support materiel, industrial gases, and all other MATCAT J items, to include expendable parts common to MATCAT B items managed by the troop support materiel division. Items managed under MATCAT J include—

- Radiator hoses.
- Hydraulic tubing.
- Pipes and associated plumbing supplies.
- Other expendable repair parts for ground forces support materiel.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the common parts supply branch are shown in figure 13-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest

TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of the common parts supply branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, troop support materiel division. In carrying out their responsibilities, they—

- Establish realistic requisitioning objectives.
- Perform timely reviews of requisitioning objectives through supply control studies.
- Maintain intensive management of ASL zero balance with dues out.
- Identify items requiring intensive management and establish procedures for initiating proper and timely action.

- Perform random checks of off-line requisitions to insure that proper formats and procedures are being used.

The common parts supply branch is responsible for the input provided to the input/output branch of the logistics automation systems support office by the common parts supply managers. The personnel of this branch provide technical advice in the preparation of input documents and assistance to the supply managers and customers in resolving supply-related deficiencies.

The branch personnel manage the supply of common repair parts for ground forces support materiel. In this regard, they coordinate and work with their counterparts at the NICP, while maintaining daily contact with the people in the supported DSU/SSA. This type operation supports the tactical commander in keeping equipment ready for battle.

In accomplishing their management mission, the branch personnel must be knowledgeable of the status of repair parts in the GSSB. The input/output branch provides computer output listings. The common parts supply branch maintains an accurate listing of those items for which they are responsible. Output listings contain NSN, RO, safety levels, source of supply, and total lines managed. In performing management by exception of common parts, personnel—

- Establish and review requisitioning objectives based on past demand experience and anticipated requirements.
- Monitor ASL zero balance lines with dues out. Take intensive management action to satisfy dues out.
- Establish procedures for processing off-line requisitions and insure that proper formats/procedures are being used.

- Identify parts determined to be in short supply and take action to resolve the shortage.

- Identify items requiring intensive management and establish procedures to insure that proper and timely actions are taken.

- Establish procedures for processing post-post transactions (high-priority requests).

- Act as expeditor for common repair parts to end items managed by each commodity division.

- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-2 for operation of the stock record account.

- Comply with formats and procedures outlined in AR 725-50 for maintaining supplies and equipment.

- Conduct liaison with supported units and activities to provide proper supply support to the customer.

- Collect, sort, analyze, and display supply data in the form of charts, reports, and briefings.

Common parts supply personnel manage common parts requirements for ground forces support materiel. DMMCs, nondivisional DSUs, and nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units pass requisitions to the common parts supply branch. Initially, requisitions are received and processed by the input/output branch. After they are processed, computer output listings are sent to the common parts supply branch. Using the management by exception technique, listings (requisitions) are checked to—

- Determine if items requested are on the command controlled list.
- Insure correct use of IPD.

- Determine if the unit is authorized to stock the item and if quantity requested exceeds authorized allowances.
- Identify deficiencies and make changes as outlined in the appropriate supply system publication.

After review is complete, the output listings are forwarded to the appropriate element of the service support division. If the items are to be issued, MROs are prepared and sent to the GSSB. The GSSB pulls the stock and issues it to the designated DSU. Periodically, the GSSB sends activity summaries to the service support division who initiates the maintenance of the stock record account.

If transportation is needed to deliver the supplies, the common parts supply branch coordinates the request with the MCC or supporting transportation unit in the COSCOM.

When repair parts are not available at the GSSB or when nondivisional ASLs need replenishment, requisitions are sent directly to the NICP. Requisitions for items to support non-ALOC units and theater-army-controlled items are passed to the TAMMC.

Distribution of common repair parts and supplies (to the corps) is accomplished through surface and ALOC. The supplies to support ALOC units consist of class IX repair parts and maintenance-related class II items such as tools and small test equipment. Class IX and maintenance-related class II are sent via surface mode when they are heavy tonnage items such as engines or tank tracks.

The COSCOM ACofS, materiel, identifies the materiel (end item), to include repair parts, that will be command controlled. The common parts supply branch personnel prepare the list and forward copies to all supported activities. Requests for repair parts on the list must be processed and approved

through command channels. Repair parts personnel control the issue of these items and the GSSB releases them only when it receives an MRO.

The GSSB for common parts in the corps is the repair parts supply companies. The corps reserve held by these companies in peacetime should consist of an ASL of 30 DOFS. An additional 45-day ASL is found in direct support supply units and intermediate (DS) maintenance units. During wartime, the ASL carried by the repair parts companies should be 30 days for items in support of ALOC units and 15 days for all others.

COMMON MATERIEL MAINTENANCE BRANCH

The common materiel maintenance branch manages the maintenance system for materiel managed by the troop support materiel division. Maintenance personnel of this branch form a single point of contact for maintenance management of MATCAT B items in the corps. Thus, they assure that the maintenance effort is maximized using available management tools.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the common materiel maintenance branch are shown in figure 13-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The common materiel maintenance branch is organized to provide commodity-oriented maintenance management of household, kitchen, and office equipment and supplies. Materiel also includes compressors; generators; petroleum handling and dispensing equipment; bridging and stream-crossing materiel; and sets, kits, and outfits

used to perform intermediate (DS) maintenance of the materiel. The branch implements the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACofS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, troop support materiel division.

The branch uses the various SAILS, MCS, and MAMS listings and reports as management tools to identify unfavorable trends and problem areas. The chief, troop support materiel division, is informed of all pending actions and projects on a daily basis.

The common materiel maintenance branch serves as a point of contact in the corps for maintenance assistance for nondivisional maintenance units and DMMCs. In accomplishing their duties, they—

- Review monthly DA Form 2406 (Materiel Readiness Reports) and commander's comments for maintenance problems and adverse trends.
- Provide intensive management of supported units' equipment deadlined for need of class IX repair parts. Perform research and analysis of documents to determine status of requisitions.
- Coordinate with the DMMC personnel and nondivisional battalion motor officers to obtain updated status of document numbers and equipment.
- Prepare and send messages to the appropriate NICP, requesting expedited shipment of repair parts of those items which are on valid requisition but have more than a 30-day estimated delivery date.

- Perform cross-leveling functions of the GSSB in an attempt to locate needed repair parts. Repair parts located in the GSSB will be issued by the item manager.

- Implement policies outlined in the AR 710-2 and comply with formats and procedures in AR 725-50 for maintaining supplies and equipment.

- Conduct periodic liaison visits with DMMCs and nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units to determine the validity of the supply and maintenance system.

- Recommend the balancing of work load and resources to the ACofS, materiel, based on an evaluation of the maintenance backlog received from the MCS.

- Monitor and insure the proper operation of the MCS and bring to the attention of the ACofS, materiel, all major problems that they cannot resolve.

The materiel maintenance personnel also monitor operations of the DX activity for ground forces support materiel. Maintenance personnel establish procedures and publish guidance for DX of major assemblies between the intermediate (DS) and intermediate (GS) supporting maintenance activities in accordance with procedures contained in AR 710-2. They review supply status of DX items and conduct cross-leveling actions to resolve major assembly shortages that impact on the corps readiness posture.

MARINE-RAILWAY BRANCH

The marine-railway branch is authorized when the COSCOM MMC is supporting an independent corps or contingency force. This branch manages equipment supply, parts

supply, and the maintenance system for marine and railway materiel originating with the US Army Troop Support Command (less aviation, airdrop, and troop support

materiel managed by the general materiel supply branch). Equipment and materiel consist of—

- Navigational instruments and buoys.
- Fixed and floating bridges.
- Water turbines, water wheels, and associated components.
- Marine hardware and hull items.
- Miscellaneous ship and marine equipment.
- Locomotives, rail cars, and related accessories and equipment.
- Railroad track and track materials.
- Specialized shipping and storage containers.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the marine-railway branch are shown in figure 13-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of the marine-railway branch implement the policies and plans of the COSCOM ACoS, materiel; the MMC commander; and the chief, troop support materiel division. To assist in providing effective management of marine-railway and associated materiel, computer output listings are made available for review and action. By coordinating with personnel of the input/output branch of the logistics automation systems support office, they provide the link between the supported units and the NICP. In carrying out their maintenance and supply management responsibilities, they—

- Implement policies outlined in AR 710-2 for operation of the stock record account.

- Comply with formats and procedures outlined in AR 725-50 for maintaining supplies and equipment.

- Establish and review requisitioning objectives based on past demand experience and anticipated requirements.

- Establish procedures for processing post-post transactions (high-priority requests).

- Identify items requiring intensive management and establish procedures to insure that proper and timely actions are taken.

- Monitor ASL zero balance lines with dues out. Take intensive management action to satisfy dues out.

- Manage the inventory of class IX stocks stored in the GSSB, to include distribution to supply and maintenance units.

- Establish procedures for processing off-line requisitions and insure that proper formats/procedures are being used.

- Recommend the balancing of work load and resources to the ACoS, materiel, based on an evaluation of the maintenance backlog received from the maintenance units.

- Collect, sort, analyze, and display supply and maintenance data in the form of charts, reports, and briefings.

- Conduct liaison with supported units, DMMCs, and supply activities to insure that proper supply and maintenance support is provided to the customer.

Routine supply and maintenance operations include directing storage and distribution of materiel managers' marine and railway materiel, reviewing and analyzing demands, and passing requirements to the TAMMC (NICP during peacetime).

Requisitions for marine and railway materiel flow from nondivisional supply support units, nondivisional intermediate (DS) maintenance units, and DMMCs to the COSCOM MMC. As requisitions are received, they are processed by the input/output branch of the logistics automation systems support office. After the requisitions are processed, computer output listings are sent to the marine-railway branch. The listings (requisitions) are checked to—

- Identify deficiencies and make changes in accordance with the appropriate supply system publication.
- Determine if the unit is authorized to stock the item and if quantity requested exceeds authorized allowances.
- Determine if requested items are on the command controlled or regulated items list.
- Insure correct use of IPD.

After review, the listings are sent to the input/output branch for preparation of MROs. MROs or shipping directives are prepared and sent to the appropriate COSCOM GSU. The COSCOM GSU issues the items to the designated DSU or intermediate (DS) maintenance unit and sends activity summaries to the MMC. If transportation is required to deliver the supplies, branch

personnel make the request through the MCC or supporting transportation unit.

When supplies are not available at the COSCOM GSU, requisitions are passed to the TAMMC (NICP during peacetime). Incoming supplies proceed as far forward as feasible. The goal is to bypass intermediate storage locations and throughput items direct to the user.

The COSCOM ACofS, materiel, provides guidance to the branch for preparation of the command controlled or regulated items list. After the list is prepared, copies are sent to each supported activity. Requests for items on the list must be processed through command channels. Branch personnel control issue of the items and the COSCOM GSU releases them only when it receives an MRO.

Stockage of marine and railway items in the GSSB is in accordance with policies established by the COSCOM ACofS, materiel. Operating and reserve stocks for the corps are stored and maintained by the general supply, heavy materiel, and repair parts supply companies.

The corps peacetime reserve of marine and railway items should consist of those items to support contingency plans during the first 10 days of war. The wartime level should be determined by the commander based upon planned marine and railway requirements.

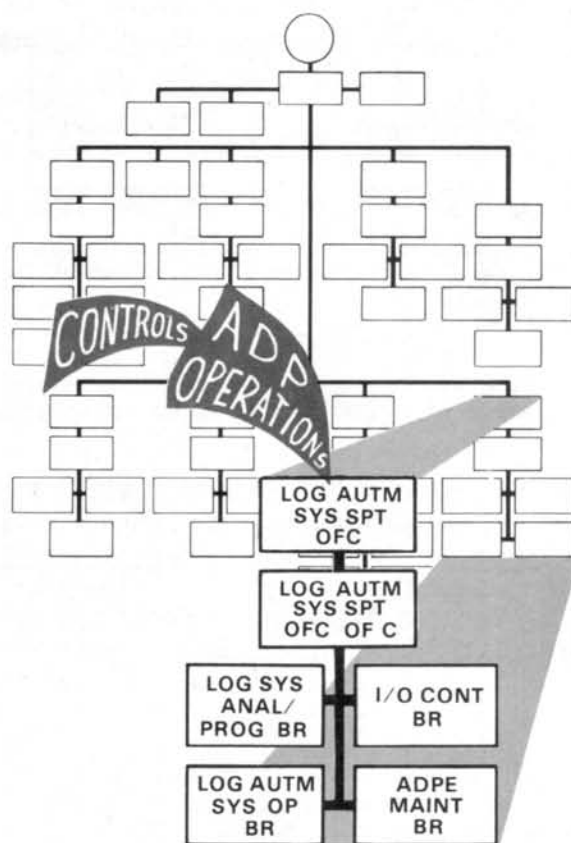
CHAPTER 14

Logistics Automation Systems Support Office

The LASSO exercises management and operational control over ADP operations. It develops policies to insure effective and efficient utilization of ADP personnel and equipment. It plans, coordinates, and performs administrative and logistics activities necessary to support data processing operations.

ORGANIZATION

The LASSO is organized as shown in figure 14-1. Functions of each branch are discussed in the following paragraphs.



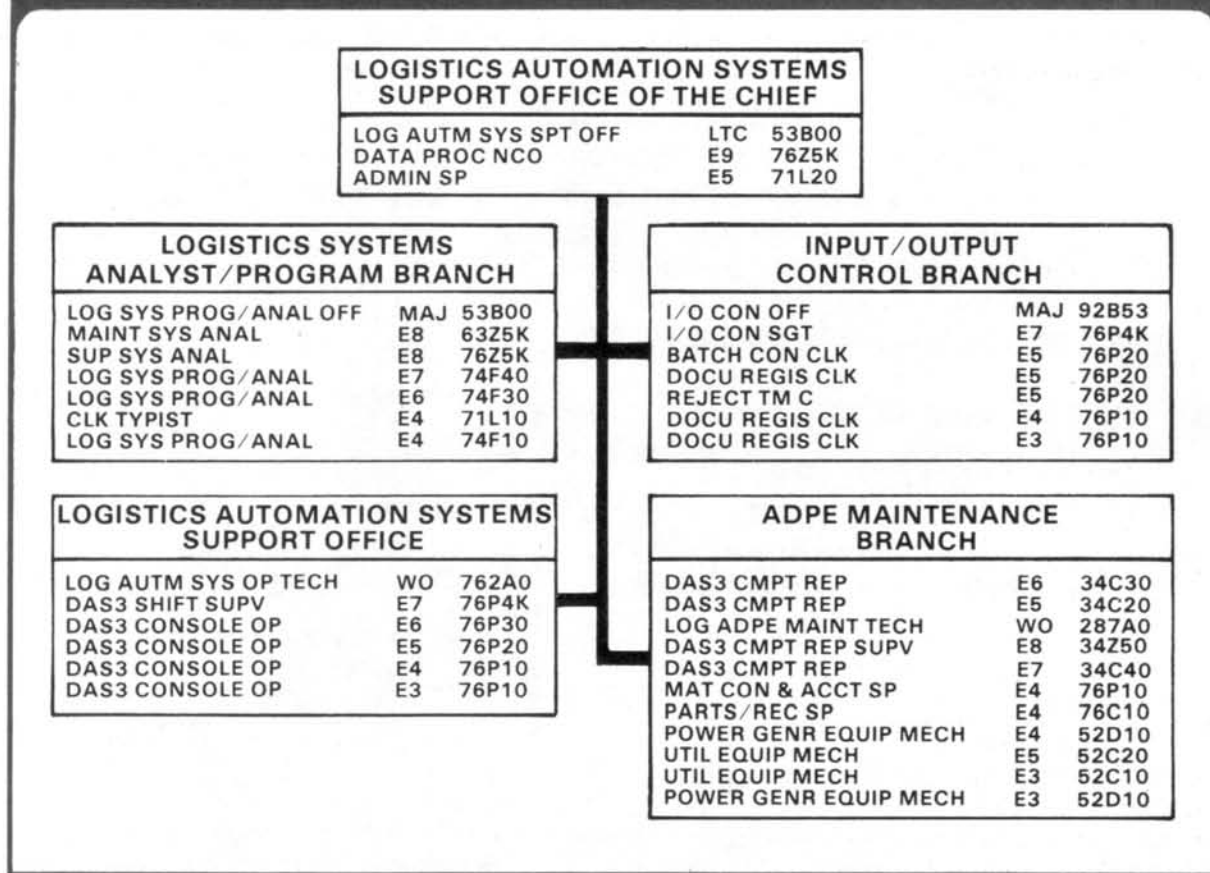
**LOGISTICS AUTOMATION
SYSTEMS SUPPORT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF**

PERSONNEL

The personnel assigned to the office of the chief consist of the logistics automation

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FIGURE 14-1. TYPICAL ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING OF LOGISTICS AUTOMATION SYSTEMS SUPPORT OFFICE



systems support officer, a data processing NCO, and an administrative specialist.

FUNCTIONS

The logistics automation systems support officer (with the advice and assistance of the branch chiefs) plans, directs, and supervises the office's operations. Together they provide data processing equipment and services for the MMC and advise the MMC commander and staff on ADP matters. They cross-level resources and manage day-to-day automation assets of the MMC. The logistics automation systems support officer refers materiel problems that deviate from the routine to the COSCOM ACofS, materiel, as directed by the

MMC commander. The ACofS, materiel, coordinates materiel management problems that require top-level decisions with the corps G4.

The data processing NCO is the senior NCO in the division. Responsibilities of the senior NCO include—

- Maintenance of suspenses.
- Maintenance of administrative files.
- Personnel administration.

The administrative specialist performs routine administrative functions. Working under the supervision of the senior NCO and

logistics automation systems support officer, the administrative specialist—

- Receives, sorts, and distributes office distribution to the appropriate individual/branch.

- Assists the NCO in maintaining suspenses.

- Assists the NCO in maintaining administrative files.

LOGISTICS SYSTEMS ANALYST/PROGRAM BRANCH

FUNCTIONS

The logistics systems analyst/program branch is responsible for resolving systems problems and for daily operations of the ADPE.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the logistics systems analyst/program branch are shown in figure 14-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

The personnel of this branch—

- Schedule daily work load on a general schedule.
- Tailor personnel assignments by shift to meet anticipated work loads.
- Insure proper utilization and operator maintenance of equipment.
- Determine changes in processing as required.

INPUT/OUTPUT CONTROL BRANCH

The input/output control branch is responsible for receiving, distributing, and controlling customer input and output (cards, tapes, listings, and diskettes) to insure proper processing in accordance with established procedures. This branch processes and controls documents sent to or received from storage sites, support units, and MMC divisions.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the input/output control branch are shown in figure 14-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch—

- Perform service support functions which require distribution of incoming

documents and establishment of suspenses for actions external and internal to the MMC.

- Manage processed data and organize and manipulate unprocessed data prior to processing.
- Work in close coordination with the catalog-file maintenance branch of the service support division on updates of internal files, availability balance files, catalog master data files, interchangeability and substitutability, and cross-reference files.
- Act as the central coordinating element in the LASSO, verify return data, and maintain hard-copy documentation of an audit nature required by AR 710-2.
- Assure the proper processing of maintenance data by the supporting ADPC;

provide instructions relative to this processing; and assure the dissemination of reports, summaries, and listings (as appropriate) to COSCOM headquarters and subordinate and supported units.

The input/output branch serves as a point of contact and provides interface with the MMC managers, supported COSCOM units, telecommunications center, and data processing detachment in processing logistics data in the supply system. This branch also transports and receives data and reports from the telecommunications center (transceiver site) and the data processing detachment. Schedules of supply cycles are established and coordinated with the data processing operations personnel. "As required" jobs are scheduled, and priorities are established so as not to conflict with scheduled cycles.

This branch researches and resolves systemic problems identified by an agency using the supply system. Solutions may include but are not limited to informing personnel of proper procedures, making procedural changes, enforcing policy, and writing SCRs or incident reports. Systems changes are instituted as necessary. Historical supply system records are maintained for the MMC, as required by Army regulations.

LOGISTICS AUTOMATION SYSTEMS OPERATIONS BRANCH

The logistics automation systems operations branch is responsible for producing reports and providing data processing services.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the logistics automation systems operations branch are shown in figure 14-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch—

- Operate the DAS3 consoles and ADP peripheral and auxiliary equipment required to produce user reports.
- Perform data reduction, cycle breakdowns, and coordinate with supporting ADPC.
- Provide automatic data reduction for all internally generated manager directions for issues, off-line receipts, local procurement actions, local catalog updates, inquiries, file changes, and post-post operations.

ADPE MAINTENANCE BRANCH

The ADPE maintenance branch is responsible for maintenance of ADPE in the COSCOM MMC.

PERSONNEL

Personnel for the ADPE maintenance branch are shown in figure 14-1. Personnel resources are subject to change and the latest TOE/MTOE should be checked for current staffing.

FUNCTIONS

The personnel of this branch—

- Maintain all ADPE within the MMC. ADPE maintenance personnel provide on-site, unit, and intermediate (DS) maintenance.
- Provide the personnel and equipment to provide electrical power for the LASSO.
- Maintain the power generator, heating, and air-conditioning equipment authorized the LASSO.
- Coordinate contractor-provided support.

Glossary

A

acct — accounting
acft — aircraft
ACofS — Assistant Chief of Staff
ACR — armored cavalry regiment
adj — adjustment
admin — administration; administrative
ADP — automatic data processing
ADPC — automatic data processing center
ADPE — automatic data processing equipment
adrp — airdrop
AG — Adjutant General
AIMI — aviation intensive management items
ALO — authorized level of organization
ALOC — air lines of communication
AMC — Army Materiel Command
ammo — ammunition
AMO — automation management officer
anal — analyst
APP — Army procurement procedures
AR — Army regulation
armr — armorer
armt — armament
arty — artillery
ASL — authorized stockage list
attn — attention
auth — authorization
autm — automation
autmv — automotive
AVIM — aviation intermediate maintenance

avn — aviation

B

BDA — battle damage assessment
BITE — built in test equipment
BMMC — brigade materiel management center
bn — battalion
br — branch

C

C — Chief
calbr — calibration
C&C — collection and classification
cat — catalog
cbt — combat
CCP — consolidation containerization point
Cdr — Commander
C-E — communications-electronic
cen — center
CFSC — corps finance support center
cl — class
clas — classified
clk — clerk
CLSC — COMSEC Logistics Support Center
CMF — career management field
cml — chemical
cmpt — computer
Col — colonel

comd — command
COMMZ — communications zone
COMSEC — communications security
con — control
const — construction
CONUS — Continental United States
convl — conventional
COOP — continuity of operations plan
COS — corps support
COSCOM — corps support command
CP — command post
CPT — captain
CSM — command sergeant major
CSS — combat service support

D

DA — Department of the Army
DAAS — Defense Automatic Addressing System
DAR — defense acquisition regulation
DAS3 — Decentralized Automatic Service Support System
DDC — division data center
def — defense
DISCOM — division support command
distr — distribution
div — division
DLA — Defense Logistics Agency
DLOGS — division logistics system
DMMC — division materiel management center
docu — document
DOFS — days of supply
DPU — data processing unit
DS — direct support

DS4 — Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System
dspo — disposal
DSS — direct support system
DSU — direct support unit
DX — direct exchange

E

E1-E9 — enlisted grade structure
EAC — echelons above corps
EAD — echelons above division
EEFI — essential elements of friendly information
EIR — equipment improvement recommendation
elct — electronics
engr — engineer
EODC — explosive ordnance disposal control
equip — equipment
Evac — evacuation
EW — electronic warfare

F

1SG — first sergeant
FEBA — forward edge of the battle area
fld — field
FM — field manual
fman — foreman
FSC — federal supply class
fsm — forward support maintenance
ftn — fortification

G

G4 — Assistant Chief of Staff, G4 (Logistics)

gen — general
genr — generator
GS — general support
GSA — General Services Administration
GSSB — general supply support base
GSU — general support unit

H

hdlg — handling
HET — heavy-equipment transporter
HQ — headquarters
HRPT — highway regulating point team

I

IAR — inventory adjustment report
ind — industrial
inst — instrument
intmed — intermediate
inv — inventory
I/O — input/output
IPD — issue priority designator
ITASC — interim theater ADP service centers

J

JATO — jet assisted takeoff
JP4 — jet propulsion fuel, type 4

K

km — kilometer(s)

L

LASSO — logistics automation systems support office
LCSS — land combat support system

LIF — logistics intelligence file
log — logistics
LRO — logistics readiness officer
lt — light
LTC — lieutenant colonel

M

MAC — maintenance allocation chart
mach — machine
maint — maintenance
MAJ — major
MAMS — Maintenance Activity Management System
mat — materiel
MATCAT — materiel category
MCC — movement control center
MCN — management control number
MCP — maintenance collection point
MCS — maintenance control system
MCT — movement control team
mech — mechanic
MEDSOM — medical supply optical and maintenance
MEMO — mission essential maintenance only
MFP — materiel fielding plan
mgt — management
MHE — materials handling equipment
MI — military intelligence
MILSTRIP — Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MMC — materiel management center
MOGAS — motor gasoline
MOU — memorandum of understanding
mov — movements
MP — military police

MPL — mandatory parts list
MRM — maintenance reporting and management
MRO — materiel release order
msl — missile
MSP — mission support plan
MST — maintenance support team
MT — maintenance team
MTOE — modification table of organization and equipment
mun — munitions
MWO — modification work order

N

NBC — nuclear, biological, chemical
NCO — noncommissioned officer
NICP — national inventory control point
NMCS — not mission capable supply
NSN — national stock number

O

ofc — office
off — officer
op — operation; operator; operating
OPSEC — operations security
ORF — operational readiness float

P

PB — property book
PC — purchasing and contracting
PCB — printed circuit boards
PD — property disposal
PDO — property disposal office(r)

pers — personnel
petrl — petroleum
pl — pipeline
PLL — prescribed load list
PMCS — preventive maintenance checks and services
POD — port of debarkation
POE — port of embarkation
POL — petroleum, oils, and lubricants
pro — procedure
proc — processing; procurement
prog — program
prop — property
PS — personnel services
PSNCO — personnel staff noncommissioned officer
PWRMS — pre-positioned war reserve materiel stocks

Q

QM — quartermaster

R

RAOC — rear area operations center
RAP — rear area protection
rdo — radio
rdr — radar
rec — record; records
regis — register
rep — repair; repairer
RO — requisitioning objective
rqr — requirement
ry — railway

S

SA — small arms
SAAS — Standard Army Ammunition System
SAILS — Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply
SAILS ABX — Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply, level A, B expanded
SAMS — Standard Army Maintenance System
SARSS — Standard Army Retail Supply Subsystem
SCR — system change request
SEALOC — sea lines of communication
sec — section
secy — secretary
sep — separate
SGM — sergeant major
SGT — sergeant
SIDPERS — Standard Installation/Division Personnel System
SOP — standing operating procedure
sp — specialist
SPBS — Standard Property Book System
spt — support
sr — senior
SSA — supply support activity
STAMMIS — Standard Army Management Multi-command Information Systems
STANAG — NATO Military Standardization Agreement
stf — staff
stk — stock
subs — subsistence
sup — supply
supv — supervisor
survl — surveillance
svc — service

sys — system

T

TA — theater army
TAACOM — theater army area command
TACCS — tactical Army CSS computer systems
TAEDP CBS-X — total Army equipment distribution program/continuing balance system expanded
TAMMC — theater army materiel management center
TAMMS — The Army Maintenance Management System
TDA — tables of distribution and allowances
tech — technician
tf — task force
tk — tank
tm — team
TM — technical manual
TMDE — test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment
tml — terminal
TMO — transportation movements office(r)
TO — theater of operations
TODC — theater oriented depot complex
TOE — table of organization and equipment
topo — topographical
TOW — tube launched, optically tracked, wire guided missile
trans — transportation
trp — troop
trt — turret

U

US — United States

util — utility

V

veh — vehicle

ver — verification

W

WO — warrant officer

wt — weight

X

xpd — expeditor

References

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Related publications are sources of additional information. They are not required in order to understand this publication.

ARMY REGULATIONS (AR)

18-7	Data Processing Installation Management Procedures and Standards
30-1	Army Food Program
310-25	Dictionary of United States Army Terms
310-31	Management System for Tables of Organization and Equipment (The TOE System)
310-34	Equipment Authorization and Utilization Policies and Criteria and Common Tables of Allowances
310-49	The Army Authorization Documents System (TAADS)
310-50	Catalog of Abbreviations and Brevity Codes (Microfiche)
530-1	Operations Security (OPSEC)
611-101	Commissioned Officer Specialty Classification System
611-112	Manual of Warrant Officer Military Occupational Specialties
611-201	Enlisted Career Management Fields and Military Occupational Specialties
700-82	Joint Regulation Governing the Use and Application of Uniform Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Codes
708-1	Cataloging and Supply Management Data
710-1	Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System
710-2	Supply Policy Below the Wholesale Level
725-50	Requisitioning, Receipt, and Issue System
735-5	Basic Policies and Procedures for Property Accounting
735-11	Accounting for Lost, Damaged, and Destroyed Property

- 750-1 Army Materiel Maintenance Concepts and Policies
- 750-25 Army Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) Calibration and Repair Support Program

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PAMPHLETS (DA PAM)

- 310-1 Consolidated Index of Army Publications and Blank Forms (Microfiche)
- 710-2-1 Using Unit Supply System, Manual Procedures
- 710-2-2 The Supply Support Activity (SSA) Supply System
- 738-750 The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS)

FIELD MANUALS (FM)

- 9-6 Ammunition Service in the Theater of Operations
- 10-13 Supply and Service Reference Data
- 10-60 Subsistence Supply and Management in Theaters of Operations
- 10-63 Handling of Deceased Personnel in Theaters of Operations
- 10-67 Petroleum Supply in Theaters of Operations
- 11-23 Theater Communications Command (Army)
- 21-30 Military Symbols
- 25-2(TEST) How to Manage Training in Units
- 29-23 Direct Support Maintenance Operations (Nondivisional)
- 29-24 *General Support Maintenance Operations*
- 41-10 Civil Affairs Operation
- 54-8 Division Materiel Management Center
- 55-30 Army Motor Transport Units and Operations
- 55-40 Army Combat Service Support Air Transport Operations
- 63-1 Combat Service Support Operations — Separate Brigade
- 63-2 Combat Service Support Operations — Division
- 63-3 Combat Service Support Operations — Corps
- 100-10 Combat Service Support
- 101-5 Staff Officers' Field Manual: Staff Organization and Procedure
- 101-10-1 Staff Officers' Field Manual: Organizational, Technical, and Logistic Data (Unclassified Data)
- 704-28 Classes of Supply

STANDARDIZATION AGREEMENTS (STANAG)*

2014	Operations Orders, Warning Orders, and Administrative/Logistics Orders
2019	Military Symbols
2034	Ammunition Supply Procedures
2135	Procedures for Emergency Logistics Assistance
2827	Materials Handling in the Field
2924	POL Handling in the Field
2961	Classes of Supply

TECHNICAL MANUALS (TM)

38-750-1	The Army Maintenance Management System (TAMMS) Field Command Procedures
38-L03 Series	Functional Users Manuals for DLOGS and SAILS
750-244-3	Procedures for Destruction of Equipment to Prevent Enemy Use

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT (TOE)

54-23H	Materiel Management Center - Corps Support Command
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DA FORMS

444	Inventory Adjustment Report
2406	Materiel Condition Status Report

DD FORMS

1348-6	Non - NSN Requisition Manual
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*STANAGs are available for DOD users from Naval Publication and Forms Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19120. DD Form 1425 may be used to requisition documents.

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28 DECEMBER 1984

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

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General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

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Brigadier General, United States Army
The Adjutant General

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